The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. X. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1883. NO. 26.

$500 REWARD

Over a Million of Prof Guilmette's French KIDNEY PADS

ACK

…Liver Pad

…ATENT?

…MION, …

MILLION!

…Shark's Oil

Hearing and is … for Deafness

…ORATOR.

…S BALSAM

…TON …NE

…S, $2.50

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Six " 26 " " . . 6 00

Two " 52 " " . . 8 0

Notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

New York Mail—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 15 P. M. Closes 8 00, 11 15 A. M., 4 30 and 6 40 P. M.

Philadelphia Mail—Arrives 7 00 and 8 47 A. M., and 1 15 … and 6 00 P. M. Closes 7 … 10 15 A. M., … 6 30 P. M.

Doylestown, Newtown, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

Oxford Valley, Tullytown and Fallsington—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

Bridgewater, Tullytown, Penn Valley and Morrisville—Arrives 1 00 P. M. Closes 7 35 A. M.

Trenton—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 5 30 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., 12 00 and 6 40 P. M.

Wilkins—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

Mail for the West and South goes every Philadelphia mail.

Last … mail for New York City closes at 6 40.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia—For Kensington Depot 6 51, 7 … and 11 A. M., 12 … 1 … 4 … 5 … and 7 … P. M. Sundays, 12 … 7 … P. M.

For Broad Street Station—2 … 6 … 6 51, 7 … 8 … 11 17, A. M., 12 51, 1 51, 3 04 … 4 … 5 … 7 01, 7 16, 8 … 11 18 P. M. Sundays—2 … 9 … A. M., 1 … 4 … 7 … 8 … 11 18 P. M.

From Philadelphia—From Kensington Depot, … 7 … 8 30, 10 00 A. M., … 1 … 3 … 5 … and … P. M. Sundays, 9 00 A. M., 2 15 P. M.

From Broad Street Station—12 01 Night, … 50, 7 … 8 … 10 00, 11 00 A. M., 12 01 Noon, 2 00, … 4 … 6 … 6 … 7 … 8 00, and 8 45 P. M. Sundays—12 01 night, 7 15, 8 … and 8 45 … A. M., 5 … 6 00 P. M.

For Trenton—… 7 … 8 … 9 … 11 00, 11 41 A. M., … 4 … 5 … 6 … 7 … 21, 8 … 9 … P. M. Sundays—12 51, 9 16, 9 41 A. M., 3 00, 7 … P. M.

From Trenton—… 6 30, 7 00, 8 00, 9 … 10 28 A. M., … 1 15, 2 … 3 … 5 … 7 … 8 … P. M. Sundays—12 01 … 5 00, 5 … 7 05, 10 57 P. M.

For New York—1 05, 7 … 10, 11 41 A. M., 5 … 6 … P. M. Sundays, 12 51, 9 16 A. M., and 7 … P. M.

From New York—5 10, 7 15, 7 55, 8 25, 10 55, 11 … A. M., 1 … 3 … 4 … 5 … 11 55 P. M. Sunday—… A. M., 1 … 6 … 8, … 11 55 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Reason Why Goods are so Cheap!

After the Christmas holidays many manufacturers … large wholesale dealers find they have still … hand large quantities of winter goods … now … almost … and still. In some … are … and notes coming due on the first … which must be … The only way to meet them … is to sacrifice what stock they have … which … do by selling it, often at one half value. There … merchants who always provide for this … (they must have the hard cash), and this is why buyers are surprised at receiving from … so much more for their money than at others … always make a specialty of that kind of business. Our extensive acquaintance and long experience enables us to secure the greatest bargains of the season. We have been gunning around this last week and here is what we offer as the result:

…

At WOOD'S Cash Clothing Store, Mill Street, near Wood Street, Bristol.

EVERY LADY

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

Strawbridge & Clothier's FASHION QUARTERLY.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: … illustrating the new things …

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: …

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: … together with … engravings to show what they look like.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: …

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: …

PRICE, 0 CENTS PER YEAR.

SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

Winding Up the Clock,

When the Weary Wheels were Almost Still, A Lucky Accident Reveals the Lost Key.

"How l… did you say you had it?"

"Twent… five years."

"What? … cough, with occasional attacks of … for twenty five years. Why, man, it's a mercy that there's a dozen pounds left of you."

Abraham Orner, of Highspire, Dauphin county, Pa., stuck … his statement and when the exclamations of wonder ceased he added:

"Exactly. You're right. It is a mercy. But the greatest mercy of all is that, before I actually coughed myself out of existence I got hold of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, and a few bottles of it cured me."

"Cured? … believed you mean."

"I mean what I say. It cured me," said Mr. Orner simply. "I feel like another man."

Please … special notice: PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is *not a mere essence* of ginger, nor a mere stomachic. The ordinary preparations of ginger are beneficial … transient aches, but at that point their value *ends*. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC covers a far wider and totally different field. It attacks and dissipates … and chronic diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Liver and Nerves. It is as delicious to the palate as … prompt and effective in operation. Ginger is … *one among many* powerful curatives which the … holds in combination. Test its virtue for … cough of yours or for any of the ills which it … an invigorant for the whole system. And above all do not permit yourself to be misled. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC *stands alone*. Nothing else is "just the same" or "just as good." Prices 50 cents and $1. Economy in buying the larger size. HISCOX & … New York.

WM. C. PEIRCE,

Stock Broker,

No. 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of Investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks &c., &c. 551

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JOSEPH P. WOOLMAN,

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GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER.

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Town and country work solicited.

PIANO FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE use of the piano at Washington Hall can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DOBBINS HATTER AND FURRIER

15 E. STATE ST. TRENTON, N. J.

McGINLEY & CO.,

42 EAST STATE STREET.

Opening of Fall Novelties in Black and Colored Plushes Black and Colored Silks, Velvets and Velveteens in all the new shades and colors.

Special Bargains this Fall and Winter in Black Silks, Black and Colored Brocades. All the new shades in Colored Silks, Lupins Black Cashmeres and Brocades, Henriettas and Tamise Cloths, Courtauld Crapes.

OPENING OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS THIS WEEK.

The latest and most varied assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Breasts, Birds and Ribbons in all the new shades. A select stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Hats trimmed to order. Mourning orders receive special attention.

Just received the new shades in Ladies' Dress Flannels, Suiting Cloths, Cashmere and Fancy Dress Goods.

Now open the new styles of Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Dolmans and Ulsters. Ladies', Children's and Gent's Gossamers.

Housekeeping Goods—Special Bargains in Muslins, Towels and Table Linen. Special Bargains in Blankets and Flannels.

Cloths for Men's and Boy's Suits. Immense stocks of Ladies' Flannels Skirts at

McGINLEY & CO'S,

42 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's in all grades, from 35c. to $4 50 a piece. Ladies', white and red from 35c. to $2 50. Children's, white, red and grey, 15c. to $1.50

GENTS' FINE NECK WEAR!

The Latest Styles in all the New Shades, Wide Stripes, Large Dots and Party Shades.

KNIT JACKETS!

Men's, Ladies' and Boys', in the following Shades: Black, Brown, Blue, Garnet, Green, Gray, Drab and Scarlet, from 75c. to $5 00.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS!

Men's and Boy's, Laundried and Unlaundried, in white and colored.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Fur, Kid, Castor, Cloth, Wool, Buck, Sheep and Dog Skin, Lined and Unlined

Rubber Coats from $2 00 to $6.00. Umbrellas from 50c to $8.00.

A. W. LEE,

THE GENTS' FURNISHER,

14 N Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

Read the Latest!

J. E. JEFFRES, PHOTOGRAPHER,

Formerly of Baltimore City, having opened a New Gallery at

No. 12 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.,

Is now prepared to make the Finest Pictures, at the Lowest Prices.

After twenty years of experience in his business and success elsewhere he merely invites you to call and be convinced. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every case. We make Cabinet Photographs at $3 00 per dozen and Cards for $1 50. All other Pictures proportionately cheap. This is a chance to get your fine

HOLIDAY PICTURES.

We have a great variety of all styles of Frames very cheap. Please give us a call before going elsewhere. Special attention paid to copying old Pictures. Large Portraits of all styles made very reasonable. Don't forget the place—

NO. 12 EAST STATE STREET, between Green and Warren Sts.

MATHIAS MILLER. JOHN HARTMAN

MILLER & HARTMAN,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

UPHOLSTERERS,

CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,

TRENTON, N. J.

ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

All orders promptly attended to.

Enlargement!

Having enlarged our STORE and increasing our CAPACITY greatly, we are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with the *season's novelties at attractive prices.*

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT, as usual, is full of bargains.

FOR LINEN TOWELS our prices range from 6c. to $1.

LINEN NAPKINS can be had at 75c per dozen, also to $4.

TABLE LINENS begin at 18c. and range as high as $4.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS at our popular prices, beginning at $1 each for Comfortables and $1.50 per pair for Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS are cheap—7c., 8c., 12½c.

WOOL FLANNELS, in all colors and plaids, 12½c. up.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT shows full line—Long Square and Shoulder Shawls—also Skirts from 50c. to $5 each.

HOSIERY COUNTERS show "Underwear for all" at lowest prices.

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS are always cheap with us, and we have all widths in Brown and White.

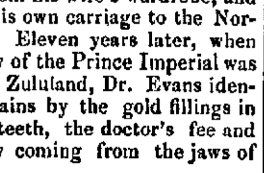
BAUMGARTNER & TINDALL,

17 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

"NEW YORK STORE."

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Pianos and Organs



At Winkler's Piano Manufactory,

141 N. WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

Pianos and Organs $30 and upwards.

From the Arabic.

NOT DEAD, BUT RISEN.

He who died at Azim,—sends
This to comfort all his friends
Faithful friends! It lies, I know,
Pale and white, and cold as snow,
And ye say—"Abdallah's dead!"
Weeping at the feet, and head,
I can see your falling tears,
I can see your sighs and prayers,—
Yet I can smile, and whisper this,
"I am not the thing you kiss,"
Cease your tears—and let it lie,
It *was mine*—it is not I.
Sweet friends! what the women lave
For the last sleep of the grave,
Is a hut, which I am quitting,
Is a garment—no more fitting,
Is a cage from which at last,
Like a bird—my soul hath passed
Love the inmate,—not the room—
The wearer,—not the garb,—the plume
Of the eagle, not the bars
That kept him from those splendid stars

Loving friends! Be wise, and dry
Straightway, every weeping eye,
What ye lift upon the bier,
Is not worth a single tear,
'Tis an empty sea shell,—one,
Out of which the pearl is gone,
The shell is broken—it lies there,
The pearl—the all,—the *soul* is here!
'Tis an earthen jar—whose lid
Allah sealed, the while it hid
That treasure of his treasury,—
A mind that loved him, let it lie!
Let the shard be earth's, once more,
Since the gold is in his store!
Allah glorious! Allah good!
Now thy world is understood,
Now the long long wonder ends!
Yet ye weep—my erring friends,
While the one whom ye call dead,
In unspoken bliss,—instead
Lives and loves you, lost 'tis true
For the light that shines for you,
But in the light ye cannot see
Of undisturbed felicity,
In a perfect paradise,
And a life that never dies.

Farewell, friends! But not farewell
Where I am, ye too shall dwell;
I am gone before your face,
A moment's worth, a little space,
When ye come where I have stepped,
Ye will wonder why ye wept,
Ye will know, by true love taught,
That *here* is all and *there* is naught
Weep awhile,—if ye are fain—
Sunshine still must follow rain,
Only not at death—for death,
Now we know, is that first breath
Which our souls draw when we enter
Life, which is of all life centre
Be ye certain all seems love,
Viewed from Allah's throne above,
Be ye stout of heart, and come
Bravely onward to your home!
La—il Allah! Allah la!
O love divine! O love alway!
He who died at Azim, gave
This to those who made his grave

HALF A LOAF.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread, Charlie."

Little Mabel Castleton said this wistfully, her eyes as she spoke wandering to the cradle, where two curly heads were lying.

"But when one has the whole loaf, May, one does not exactly relish the half rations you mention," said Charlie moodily. But his eyes followed his wife's to the cosy nest of twin babies.

"It is a bad time of year to be out of a situation," said Mabel after a long silence, "and many of whom we know are idle. It would not be very easy to find employment now."

"You think I had better remain with Mr Mifflin?"

"I do. Tell me exactly what he said to you."

"The substance of what he said is simply this. Business was so very dull that he was obliged to curtail his expenses, and he must discharge some of his clerks. I have been with him for ten years, and he was pleased to say I am very useful to him and, he is very unwilling to lose me. But he can give me but half my present salary, though he promises to raise it when business prospects brighten. I don't know what to do. We are none too rich at my present salary."

"Yet we've saved something each month. Besides, dear, we have not tried to be economical. There are many ways in which I could save."

"And make a perfect slave of yourself."

"Not a bit of it. I have plenty of leisure time now that May and Bella can amuse each other. Come, Charlie, accept Mr. Mifflin's offer. You may hear of something better, even if you remain there, but don't throw yourself out of a situation in the dead of winter, for my sake and the children's."

The last argument conquered. Charlie knew too well that it would be almost useless to look for a new situation, for the whole town was echoing Mr Mifflin's cry of hard times. The small nest egg in the bank would soon melt away when he became the sole support of four, and so kissing Mabel promised to follow her advice. But it cost his pride a sore wrench.

He had entered the service of his present employer at seventeen, and slowly, steadily gaining favor by dint of faithfully performing every duty, he had won his way to the desk of head clerk. Not until he had acquired the position and the handsome salary accompanying it would he ask Mabel to become his wife, furnishing a pretty cottage home for his savings, giving her a thouroughly comfortable income for housekeeping expenses. He was not extravagant, but it pleased him to see his wife well-dressed, to give her an efficient servant, to have his twin girls ever presentable, his table well appointed. All this had been easy enough upon his salary, and there had been something added for three years to the little bank fund.

But to do all this upon half the present income was simply impossible. House rent must be paid, and the sum remaining each month would have to be carefully calculated to meet all the expenses, leaving but little for pleasure or extravagance of dress.

"Then what would Will say?"

Will Castleton was Charlie's cousin, who had been his lifelong companion. Together they had left the school room for a business position. Will entering the grain store of Harvey & Russell at the same time Charlie had taken the place in Mr. Mifflin's dry goods store. Shoulder to shoulder the young men had worked their way, till this financial crisis had brought all business men into temporary difficulties of greater or less magnitude.

Will had expressed the warmest indignation at the proposal made his cousin, strongly advising him to throw up his situation and "see how old Mifflin would get along without him," and Charlie, before seeing Mabel, was quite ready to follow his advice.

He knew Will would think him mean spirited to remain of half salary, and yet Mabel was right. Half a loaf is better than no bread.

And while Charlie Castleton was thus weighing the pros and cons of his decision, Mr. Mifflin was listening to the counsel of his old friend and chum, the senior member of the firm that had been Gardner & Mifflin, and who, though he had retired years before, was still the friend and frequent adviser of his former partner.

"It is a mistake Mifflin," he said.

"You had better send young Castleton about his business and engage an entirely new book-keeper. You will find that half pay means half service, mark my word."

"But I might search C—— from end to end and not find a clerk competent to take his place."

"Then pay him full salary."

"I cannot do it unless I reduce the number of salesmen, and I am short-handed now. There is but one way to keep my head above water. You see Clark's failure involves me very heavily and——"

And the worried man of business entered into explanations of his difficulties not necessary to repeat here.

It touched Charlie Castleton deeply when entering the counting house to announce his determination to remain in his position, to see the face of his employer brighten. And as Charlie spoke the large eyes grew brighter and he smiled pleasantly as he said

"Thank you Charlie. It would have caused me a serious embarrassment to lose you, and I am heartily glad you will stay. I trust you will not be long obliged to take a small salary, but circumstances compel me to economize."

"You have been a kind employer to me for ten years," replied Charlie, "and if I am really of any more value to you than another would be in my place, I will not desert you."

And looking into the careworn face that trouble was marking more deeply than age, Charlie resolved to serve Mr. Mifflin more faithfully in his perplexities than in his more prosperous days.

It was not long before the old gentleman felt the sympathy of his young clerk and looked to him as he never did before, for advice as well as service. He admitted him to confidential relations, explained to him the difficulties caused by the failure of other firms, some heavily indebted to the firm of Joel Mifflin, others upon whom he had depended for goods obtained upon credit.

Day by day, as the hard, trying Winter wore away, the two friends grew faster, and so far from lessening his work, Charlie found himself willingly lifting some of his employer's burden's upon his own shoulders.

"He gave more time to business and he was gaining an insight into it of which an opportunity had never been given him.

And Mabel, at home, was bravely taking her share of the diminished loaf with a smiling face and a cheerful heart. As far as might be she kept from Charlie a knowledge of her domestic economies, but some of them were apparent.

The woman whose competent aid demanded high wages was dismissed and a half-grown girl was engaged to mind the children, while Mabel cooked, washed and ironed and sewed, meeting difficulties with a courageous heart. She had never been a drone in this world's hive, having been a busy little dress-maker before Charlie Castleton had won her heart and took her to preside over his pretty home.

But for three years of her married life she had been much petted, and there were many pleasures to be put aside, many dollars well weighed before they were spent.

It was with a heart full of pardonable triumph that the young couple at the end of a year of reduced pay found they were still out of debt and had not touched the nest egg in the bank.

"You see, Charlie, we make a half a loaf go round," said Mabel, as they went carefully over the year's expense book.

"There are no crumbs," he said with a weary face.

"Never mind that it was better than idleness."

"You are right and there was more than that, Mabel. I have been able to help Mr Mifflin more than I could have done in our relations to each other. His perplexities made him long for some one to whom he could speak confidentially, and when the ice was once broken he took me fully into his business confidence. I could often suggest a way out of a difficulty that had not occurred to him, and even when I was not of actual use to him it was a relief to pour out his troubles to some one in full sympathy with him."

"But you have worked very hard, Charlie. I never saw you look so tired as you often have been this year, and your face is more careworn than it has ever been."

"Well, it is some comfort to know that business prospects are growing brighter. By closest economy Mr. Mifflin has managed to meet the obligations he was afraid would ruin him, and there is a good outlook for the coming year."

"Will he give you a whole loaf yet, Charlie?"

"Not yet, I think. Never mind. We will never despond."

"Despond! I guess not. I am going to have some of those crumbs you were speaking of next year. I have learned some valuable lessons in saving."

The second year was certainly not an easy one for Mable. A wee baby, in addition to the three year old twins, kept the mother's hands busy, while there was no decrease in the household work. Many articles of clothing and housekeeping, too, that lasted well one year, were past service in the second, and it was not so easy to replace them.

Often Mable feared the saving for a "rainy day" must be broken in upon but she kept all such fears shut up in her own heart and always had a bright word of cheer for Charlie when he came home.

She never told him that the late breakfast that she planned to let the babies sleep while he at ate his early one, comprised none of the little tempting dishes of his own meal, but was literally bread and milk six mornings out of the seven. She never let him know that the reason she suggested his lunch down town, to save the long walk home, was really to save the price of that meal toward the dinner, the dainty little parcel he carried never costing the price of a regular meal for them all.

She did not tell him that she was cutting over her old dresses to clothe the twin girls, and sewing busily every leisure moment to keep the little ones tidy.

And yet there came a day in June, when six months of the second year were almost gone, when she spent the last dollar of the week's money while the week was half gone. Charlie had given her long before, some signed checks to meet some such an emergency, but it was her pride to think that not one of them had been presented at the bank.

She took one from the desk where they had lain so long and spread it out before her, calculating with puckers on her pretty face, how small a sum she could stretch over the necessary expenses.

"I hate to begin," she said half aloud "if we once break in upon that money, it will melt like snow before the sun."

There was no alternative but debt, and Mabel knew that Charlie would never be willing to owe any man a cent while he had a cent with which to pay him. So, with a great sigh, she dipped the pen in the ink to fill out the blank check. Before it touched the paper, however, she paused listening. There was a step in the hall that was not that of a nurse or charges, a voice ringing out full and clear, calling

"Mabel! Where are you, May?"

"Here in my room," she answered. "Oh, Charlie, what is it?"

For the face at the door was so radiant that all care seemed to have slipped from it forever.

"Good news, May! And yet, perhaps I should feel sorrow, too, only I did not know him."

"What are you talking about?"

"Did you read this morning's paper?"

"Yes."

"Did you notice the the death of Amos Gardner?"

"No. Is that the Mr. Gardner who used to be Mr. Mifflin's partner before you went into the store?"

"Yes: he was a bachelor, and he has left his whole estate to Mr. Mifflin except a few legacies. The store will be closed till after the funeral; so we have three days' holiday, May."

"I am glad you will be able to rest!"

"But that is not all. Do you guess the rest?"

"You are to have your old salary again."

"More than that. Mr. Mifflin took me to his residence this morning and told me all his plans. He will enlarge his business and take on his old salesmen who are willing to come. He has given me permission to offer a position to Will Castleton, who has been nearly a year out of employment because he would not accept your theory of 'half a loaf,' being 'better than no bread.'"

"I know. Poor Will! I am afraid that Maria had a worse year than ours has been, Charlie."

"Nor is that all, May."

"More good news still?"

"More still! Mr. Gardner, Mr. Mifflin says, did me some injustice by supposing that I would proportion my work to the decrease in my salary. To atone for this he has left me five thousand dollars."

"Oh, Charlie!"

"Hold on, little woman, he also advised Mr. Mifflin in their very last interview, to reward my faithful, disinterested devotion to him in his late difficulties, by taking me in as a partner into the business."

"Charlie! Oh, my Charlie! I must either laugh or cry," said Mabel. almost hysterically.

"Laugh, then, by all means! The new firm of Mifflin & Castleton must not be christened by tears, even happy ones! Hurrah! who says after this that half a loaf is not better than no bread?"

From St. Nicholas.

MY VALENTINE.

Her eyes are just as blue a hue
As ever painter's palette knew,
Why look! she's pretty as a picture book!
Her hair—oh yes her hair, her hair,
Is gold as any … anywhere;
Her lips eclipse the rose, I think
She's sweeter than a pink!

And though she only stares and wears
The most aristocratic airs,
I guess it's owing to her style of dress!
For I am but a Jack-sy-Jack
With tons of trouble on my back,
And she, ah me! is grand and tall!
She's Alice's best doll!

GAMBETTA'S ORATORY.—The chief secret of Gambetta's power as an orator was that he allowed his emotions to carry him along with them, as seemingly helpless as a leaf in the tempest. He employed none of those tricks of oratory, none of those studied gestures which are the stage carpentry of the tribune, the sheet anchor of mediocrity. Gambetta's characteristic eloquence was the language of passion, it was not until his whole being was shaken and convulsed by the storm within him that the jeers of enemies were silenced and men who detested his principles grew pale with excitement and surrendered themselves for the time being to the magic of his influence. I was in the Chamber of Deputies when Gambetta delivered one of his last great speeches. He walked up the steps of the tribune listlessly, his face was unusually flushed; he seemed oppressed by the summer heat and doubtful of himself. He commenced speaking slowly, almost hesitatingly, and in such a low voice that every head was bent forward in order to catch his words. There was no mighty swing of the axe against the tree he wished to fell, but a dilatory chipping of the bark that was positively irritating to those who expected to see the giant rush at once to his task. Presently some murmurs arose in the House, some scoffing from the reactionary side. Gambetta's nostrils dilated, the red hue of his face changed to pale olive, his fingers clutched the nostrum nervously and his voice at each successive period rose to a higher tone. Fresh interruptions came, in which the orator perhaps caught some bitter personal allusion. Then he began to pace the tribune like a caged lion. His massive head was thrown back and his eye flashed defiance, while period after period was thundered forth with such a volume of sound as to drown the rising tumult. From that moment and for fully an hour afterward the Chamber was spell bound."

Dr. Evans, the richest, if not the most skillful of the American dentists in Paris, has just received the Russian Order of St Ann, the tenth decoration that he has had conferred upon him. He was a friend of Napoleon's and when Eugenie fled from the Tuileries on September 4, deserted by her attendants, she was driven to his house in her dressing gown, and as she was unrecognized, he received her ostensibly as if she were a patient, then gave her clothes from his wife's wardrobe, and took her in his own carriage to the Normandy coast. Eleven years later, when the dead body of the Prince Imperial was brought from Zululand, Dr. Evans identified the remains by the gold fillings in the Prince's teeth, the doctor's fee and fame literally coming from the jaws of death.

The topics and tone of conversation might be in many families far more intelligently guided. Parents ought to study the art of interesting their children in noble and inspiring themes. If the ordinary and daily talk at the table and in drawing room be sordid and selfish, or snarling, or only gossipy, or about potatoes and cabbage, what can one expect of of the children's mind's and hopes? When will parents learn that their words are seed-corn, and will bear a future harvest, each after its kind. Heroes and saints are made by talking of heroism and sainthood, just as merchants and farmers are by talking of commerce and agriculture.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR., UPON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BEFORE A SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Committee

It is always an embarrassment to an advocate of this much argued cause of equal suffrage, to know upon which points to dwell and which to disregard. For over forty years the struggle has been continuous, and the literature of the subject comprehends a discussion of every objection which the ingenuity of bitter opposition or honest prejudice can devise. It is impossible to bring new thought to the subject. We can only restate old arguments with new words, trusting that the iteration of truisms, like slowly dropping water, may eventually wear away the stone of prejudice.

I shall take it for granted that in all these years the world has moved, that the stage of vulgar ridicule has passed, that the wornout cant about woman's inferiority, the ruin of the home, strong mindedness, masculinity, etc., has become as obsolete as the crushing question which every abolitionist, married or single was once forced to encounter, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?"

I shall confine my remarks to the consideration of two or three points, upon which intelligent men, not unfriendly to woman's success, cherish certain doubts

I think it will be difficult for you to explain why you are sitting here in judgment on the question of rights pertaining to one half of the human race. Why are not a committee of women weighing your petitions for justice? What superior warrant do you bear? If by the inscrutable accident of birth you had chanced to be of the opposite sex, would your inalienable rights have thereby been altered? It is true you hold the power at present, however obtained. You remember in fugitive slave law days the master, claiming his runaway chattel, exhibited to the judge his bill of sale in proof of ownership. "Show me a bill of sale from the Almighty," said the just magistrate, "and I will deliver him to you." Show us your divine authority for the power you hold and we will dissolve our suffrage societies. Every member of your honorable committee knows that he holds his judgment seat because in ancient days the rule of might decreed

"That they should take who have the power
And they should keep who can"

The world outgrows barbarism slowly, although it professes now a new and higher code.

We base our claims, therefore, on the equality of men and women before God. The burden of proof to the contrary rests with our opponents. We shall certainly enter upon no argument to prove a truth that ought to be self evident.

The indifference of women themselves to the ballot is a potent argument constantly adduced. That it is so to a lamentable extent we allow. But this very indifference is an evidence that the ballot is needed. It comes largely from women of happy fortunes, thoughtless of others' wrongs, in their own protected homes. It is not to their credit. On the other hand the army of working women and the wives of brutal or intemperate husbands are too busy with bread-winning to think of much else than the problem of existence. Between the two, constantly increasing in numbers, are the humane and philanthropic women who battle for a principle and whose names fill your petitions. If indifference is a just cause for refusing to women the right to vote, is not the indifference of men in refusing to exercise that right a just ground for disfranchisement? Let that proposition be seriously made and what an indignant response would follow!

Have men no rights in this matter? Are they not forced to live under a government which is deprived of the quicker intuitions, the humaner instincts, the supplemental powers of women, which are a stupid loss and waste to the whole community at present? Is my wife less interested in good government than I? Is there any reason why the sole responsibility of making and administering laws should be vested in me? You say I represent her. But suppose my view of a public question differs from hers? Is not her opinion to be represented? Am I the arbiter of her convictions or she of mine? Are we not independent human beings with a personal responsibility which neither can delegate nor be absolved from?

Indifference to voting is no more an argument against enfranchising women than a slave's indifference to freedom is conclusive against emancipation. It only shows how long-continued oppression stultifies and imbrutes. In domestic life we all know how much better it is to have

"Two heads in council,
Two be-ide the hearth,"

and wherefore not

"Two in the tangled business of the world?"

Another fashionable objection to woman suffrage is that the right of voting is already too extended. It should be limited. Either an educational or a property test should be established. Granted, for argument's sake. How does that affect women? If ignorant penniless men are forbidden to vote it will be consistent for you to say that similar women shall not. But by what logic do you therefore declare that no woman shall come to the polls? Shall not feminine intelligence and property be counted?

For one, I protest against the proscriptive spirit which would fence out the less fortunate men and women except for moral transgressions or feeble minds. When reasoning is wanting to combat a reform the most effective substitute is the gift of prophecy. No one can disprove your predictions. When the pro-slavery orators said, "if you free the niggers they won't work," and "there will be no cotton and rice grown because white men can't labor in the South" and conjured up the other phantoms of distorted consciences, it was hard to argue points which could not be argued. And the dreadful results which many fear will follow the political equality of women are but "the baseless fabric of a vision."

Doubtless you weary of this yearly agitation. But it is not to be stopped by leave to withdraw or by adverse majorities. Until justice is done the petitions will come in as regularly as the general court, and the committee will sit to hear us. Save us and yourselves this recurring labor and expense. In the name of the dear Commonwealth, which, though small and sterile, leads the sisterhood of States in all that constitutes true greatness because of her advanced ideas, put her in the van of the Revolution which is as inevitable as fate, and over which her descendents will rejoice with pride.

Some men cannot stand prosperity.

A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN PREACHER.

Miss Anna Oliver has almost completed her fourth year in the pulpit of the Willoughby Avenue Methodist church in Brooklyn, and having demonstrated that a young woman can be a successful pastor, she and her friends think it is about time the Methodist Bishops received her into the church work. She says that she has no other ambition than to do pastoral work. Bred as a strict Episcopalian, she had overcome the scruples of her family after she became an evangelist. Not to disgrace them, as some of her relatives feared she might, she declined to use the family name of Snowden, to which she was entitled, and adopted instead the name she had been accustomed to under an aunt's tutelage, that of Anna Oliver. Hard work has told upon her. Opposition from Methodist preachers has rendered her life more than ordinarily serious, and she appears now to be a demure young woman of Quaker-ish tastes, who, though frail in body, is abundant in energy.

The church which she purchased from the Williamsburgh Savings Bank for $14,000, was about to be turned into a livery stable or a beer garden when she got it. She held the title in her own name for some time, giving her bond for $13,000, but she subsequently conveyed the property to trustees. It was found that if the property was deeded in the customary way the conference might repudiate the Methodism that tolerated a young woman as pastor and appropriate the church. Miss Oliver began to run the church on strict business principles, making her own salary the last payment due, and requiring all bills to be settled monthly. Each month's proportion of interest on the mortgage has been uniformly deposited in the savings bank, so that at the end of six months the full amount is always on hand. She determined to make her enterprise unique in its economy. She figured out that $2,250 would meet all the expenses, her own salary included, and when the revenue fell short she gave to the church what was due to her.

She set her face resolutely against church fairs, festivals, oyster suppers, necktie sociables, leap year entertainments, charades, tableaux, cantatas, wax work shows, or any other projects that would turn the church into a play house, an eating saloon or a bazaar. She, however, favored lectures, concerts, spelling bees, historical examinations, debates, and a reading room, and manages to get a little revenue from letting the church rooms for a school, for she contends that if the intelligence of the community is promoted the cause of religion is advanced. She does not understand what is meant by the constant cry in so many churches, "For the benefit of the church."

When Miss Oliver completed the usual pastoral term of three years, last April, she resigned, saying that she was a Methodist and believed in itinerancy, but the trustees declined to present the subject to the church, and the official Board, which has seven female members, unanimously reextended a call to her. She had worked herself down in health, but she accepted on conditions which gave her some relief. She has had her study in the church, has had a room on Willoughby avenue, and has been a table boarder at another place. Now it is proposed to erect a cottage alongside the church for her home. She hit upon a way by which she could erect a house, if she had land owned by herself, and accordingly she made a proposition to the church that if its members would raise $1,000 at once she would accept it for salary due and to come, would pay it on the $13,000 mortgage, secure the release of the building lot alongside of the church, and put up a home for herself. This ingenious plan, which went to the solution of a question that had troubled many men in the church, was responded to at once, and Miss Oliver has filed plans for a cottage she is going to build in the spring.

"She's got a head like Jay Gould for business," said one of her friends the other day. "She has clung to her tenets of economy, and the result is that last year the receipts of the church amounted to $4,709 09, being an increase of $1,219.52 over the year before. The interest on the debt has been reduced $120, and the $1,000 above referred to reduces the debt to $12,000. This sum Miss Oliver is extremely anxious to raise. Acting under the advice of others, a year ago she issued an appeal, offering to send her picture to all subscribers. The returns amounted to only $137, but she thinks this is due to the fact that the appeal did not get into the hands of a sufficient number of persons, as only a small number of the 8,000 printed were distributed. 'We still believe,' she says, 'that there is $13,000 for us in Brooklyn and New York, if we can only get the appeal to the people with some one to stand by and take the money.' Miss Oliver planned to send an inexpensive engraving to the subscribers, but one of her admirers had a steel engraving of her portrait made at his own expense, and a fine picture is the result."

One of the church members says that the difficulty most encountered is a feeling among men that women are after all only second-rate creatures, and he tells the story of a man who had become a backslider from Methodism, and was reconverted by Miss Oliver after some men had failed to revive his religion. He became a member of the church, and often spoke in meeting of the girl-pastor's wonderful work, but when the obstacles to success were cleared away, and the repairs to the church and the building were about finished, he expressed his delight, and rubbing his hands said: "Well, now our church is doing so well—fair membership, large audiences, good incomes, handsome buildings, and all that—I don't see why we can't have a man for a minister." He was silenced by the information that the place would probably have been a beer garden and he would most likely have been calling out "Ein bier" there if it had not been for the Rev. Miss Anna Oliver.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From Harper's Young People.

A CONFESSION.

"Do you love me?" stammered Benny
To a bright-eyed little maid,
"Do you love me—love me—Jenny?
I'll not tell; don't be afraid!"

"Yes, I love you," answered Jenny
"But—'twas only yesterday
That I said the same thing, Benny
(And she blushed), to Robbie Gray!"

Salvini does not desire his son Alexander to become an actor, and it was understood, when the young man came to this country, two years ago, that he would simply make a pleasure tour; but he took the first opportunity to appear on the stage. Then he accepted a position in a Baltimore civil engineer's office, but the offer of a season to play leading parts in the company supporting Margaret Mather, a Western star, drove all thoughts of engineering out of his head, and he is now struggling against the drawback of a strong Italian accent with considerable success. He is described as a handsome fellow of 20, with a fair prospect of becoming as good an actor as his father in time. Salvini lately went to Baltimore to see him act, and attended a performance of *Romeo* without his presence being known to the son.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 1, 1883.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THE WARD CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Ward conventions will be held on the 10th inst. This fact should be borne in mind. It is important that good men should be selected for borough officers, and while it is possible that a few can do this duty, yet it is much more satisfactory to all concerned if the nominations were made by conventions which, by the number of people in attendance, evince that general interest is taken in the local government. The chief cry of those persons who called themselves Independent Republicans during the last State campaign, was against the system of bossism and rings. That was the time for talk. Now is the time for a little personal inconvenience to be taken. The way to prove that nominations are not made by any small coterie of men is for the men who have hitherto refrained from taking any interest in politics until after the ticket is made, to attend the Ward conventions and exercise their rights, and perform their duties as citizens.

If this is not done we fear that the cry, however unjust and uncalled for, of "set up" nominations will be raised.

The offices to be filled are important ones to the borough. A Burgess is to be selected this year. The office requires a man of ability and of personal force, and one who feels a deep interest in the welfare of the town and its good government. Two persons from each ward are to be chosen as Councilmen. Their duties are such that only representative men should receive the nomination. There are three School Directors to be elected. It is highly important that they should be men of sound judgment and of good education. A large amount of money is spent every year on the public schools of the borough, and it is due to taxpayers that their money should be spent judiciously and for the best advantage of the scholars who receive their education at the public schools.

The High Constable is also an important office. To a large degree upon his efficiency the good order of the borough is due, and it ought not to be left to bosses or rings to pick him out for voters to support.

We trust that the citizens of Bristol will bear these things in mind. The way to secure good government is to get good officials, and the place to select the officers is at the primary meetings. On election day the only thing done is to endorse the action of one or the other of the political parties.

—District-Attorney Corkhill of Washington, will give a complimentary dinner to General Sherman on the evening of February 8: that date marking the General's sixty-third birthday and practical retirement from the Army. Among the guests expected to be present are the Hon. James G. Blaine, Justices Waite, Miller and Harlan, and Generals Grant and Sheridan. A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* remarks that the friendly affection existing between Generals Sherman and Sheridan is closer than the world supposes. They correspond like school-day lovers, and are in close accord on every question. So chivalrous is the elder chieftain in his regard for his successor that he is said to have asked for a change in the law, so that his own rank of General, borne only by himself and General Grant, may not now die out, but descend to "Gallant Little Phil."

—We are sorry to see in the *Times* this morning a statement that Bucks County's handsome senator was overlooked in an invatation to attend a caucus which met at Senator Coxe's room last night for the purpose of considering the relations existing between Governor Pattison and the Senate. The Hon. Mr. Vandegrift, personally is not so small, or the county he represents so unimportant, as to be thus overlooked. Reform is evidently needed needed in the matter of convening caucuses at Harrisburg!

—"In respect to my health," wrote Frederick Douglass to a friend, "the papers told the truth till it became something else. I have seldom been in better health than during the past two months. Of course I am not as young by forty years as I was when we met under the old anti-slavery shed at Oakland, and am growing somewhat heavy, but I am strong and fleet of leg and can walk off three miles to my office without sensible fatigue."

—The Citizens Association, of Philadelphia, on last Monday evening recommended to the Democratic Convention which met the next day the names of Ruth Anna Peirce and Mary Gawthrop, as School Directors. The Democratic Convention, however, did not take kindly to the suggestion and refused to endorse the nomination of the Cirizens Association.

—Gov. Robie, the Republican Governor of Maine, thus refers to woman suffrage in his inaugural:

"The question of giving the women of our State the right of suffrage on all occasions, at least the practicability of removing many restrictions, is in keeping with justice and progress made by other States and worthy of favorable legislation."

—A new firm have leased the Morrisville Rubber Works with the promise and the prospect of carrying on the business extensively.

THE FUTURE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Hon. Warner Miller writes from the United States Senate to the *Independent*

"The passage of the "Civil Service bill" through Congress marks the beginning of a new era in American politics. As the downward tendency in public affairs dates from the Administration of Andrew Jackson, so the upward movement will date from the Forty-seventh Congress. Hereafter worth and fitness are to be considered as requisite for entrance into the public service, rather than partisan labors backed by political influence.

But the friends of the reform must not think a full victory has been won, or that their labors are at an end. The evil of spoils and patronage is scotched, not killed.

Many who have given it a lukewarm support, driven thereto by force of public sentiment, only wait for the fervor of sentiment to subside, when they will be as ready to take part in the overthrow of the measure as they were to help in its enactment. We have only to call to mind the methods by which the reform inaugurated during General Grant's Administration was destroyed, to learn that the friends of this measure must watch carefully over the establishment of the new system, and not leave it to the tender mercies of the "spoilsmen." It is in this supervising work, and in the extension of the reform to state and municipal governments that the reform associations will find abundant scope for the exercise of all their powers.

Whenever examinations are held the local association should, through a committee, watch all the proceedings, thereby preventing favoritism or political influence from exercising any control and adding greatly to the confidence which it is desirable the public should repose in the fairness of the examinations.

The great field, however, in which the Civil Service Reform associations should labor is in the local governments, and they should direct their efforts not only to the methods of appointment in such local governments, but more particularly to the administration of public affairs in their detail. If it be claimed that many of our city and county governments are not corrupt, it will be admitted that all are more or less inefficient and wasteful in their administration. Who can point to a single city the street of which are properly paved or cleaned or whose sanitary or police regulations are at all complete or are honestly enforced?

The corruption, mal-administration, and extravagance of the governments of our larger cities have led many people to doubt the propriety of giving cities the right of self-government.

The government of many of our counties and towns are no better than those of the cities. If there is less corruption there is equally bad administration and as great waste. The public works, such as roads and bridges, are seldom, if ever, properly cared for, the taxes raised for these purposes, if they had been wisely expended, would have given good and substantial roads in all the old settled parts of the country. But all know that good country roads are quite as rare as paved streets in our cities.

These are only a few of the matters of administration which the association should look after."

—Judge Briggs, of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia, has recently decided that, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, it is an indispensible qualification to testify in a court of Justice that the witness should believe "in the existence of an Omniscient Supreme Being, who will impose divine punishment for perjury either in this world or in the next," and that, "if the belief be short of this, it falls under the ban of legal condemnation." We presume that the judge is right in construing the law of that State, yet it clearly sets up a religious test of the capacity to give legal evidence. No person, of course, can take an oath who does not believe in a personal God or gods, but it does not follow from this that he might not affirm, or that he might not be treated as a criminal and punished, if he testified falsely before a court of justice. We do not believe in religious tests of any kind in connection with the functions of civil government, and, hence, would not disqualify an atheist to give evidence before a court and jury. The constitutions of most of the states that have been adopted within the last forty years exclude all such tests. That of Oregon, for example, expressly says that "No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to effect the weight of testimony." One's general reputation for truth and veracity is a test in determining the degree of his credibility, but what he believes in respect to religion is not such an inquiry relative to his capacity and status considered simply as a citizen, whether for the purpose of holding office or giving evidence. To make it such is to discriminate between citizens on religious grounds, and, on these grounds, to impose disabilities, and virtually insist upon some sort of religious faith as one of the conditions of full and complete citizenship; and this, in our judgment, is not only unjust, but also contrary to the general principles upon which government is organized in this country. It is a species of state religion, and to this we are opposed in every form in which it can be presented.—*Independent.*

—Edward Worthington, the news agent, of Morrisville, has taken the place occupied by Louis Burns as a resturant and will open it about April 1st as a news and stationery store.

—Five young ladies graduated at the Young Ladies Institute, of Trenton, on last Thursday. One of whom, Miss Ella S. Moon, was from Yardleyville, Bucks County.

—Harry Worthington has resigned his position as principal of the Morrisville Grammar School, to take effect as soon as his successor is secured.

—A few evenings since a surprise visit to the house of Rev Mr. Hofford was made by the young ladies, gentlemen and teachers of the Creek Sunday School in Penn's Manor, to the number of about forty. The evening was spent in social reunion with their superintendent in partaking of a generous collation which the guests had provided.

—One of the recent sights in St. Louis was an old man, fully 70 years of age, over six feet in height, with flowing gray hair, and a girl just 14 years old, who in height would reach about to the old man's vest pocket. They were husband and wife, from some point in Alabama, on their wedding tour, and bound for Oregon. The man was a minister, and was taking along to his new conference a living Christmas present. Their child-like lovingness made them the centre of observation.

THE THREE TARIFF BILLS.

The Republicans of the House have begun work on the Tariff bill very creditably. They differ from the Senators of the same party in their disposition not to join with the Democrats in tearing to pieces the work of their committee. Mr. Kelley's experience entitles his statement to weight when he declares gravely and earnestly that the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means is in his judgement "the most perfect tariff bill ever submitted to an American Congress." The elaborate tables which have been printed for the use of the House, showing the imports of each article in 1882, the duty collected and the rate, the duty now in force, and the duties proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means and the Tariff Commission in parallel columns, will help members to vote intelligently without prolonged discussion, and they go far to remove misapprehensions which previous accounts of the bill produced. At the same time, many reasons remain for preferring the adjustment of rates proposed by the Commission or by the Senate bill in some particulars. The experts who prepare the tables for the House have estimated the net decrease of revenue under the House bill at $20,855,799, besides the effect of abolition of of duties on packages, inland freights, charges and commissions, and the reduction resulting from this latter change was by Senator Morrill estimated at $5,400,000. If these calculations are correct, the general reduction under the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means would be $26,255,799, or over 12 per cent of the revenue for customs last year.

Assuming that the Tariff Commission was correct in its opinion that the average reduction effected by its bill "would reach 25 per cent," it appears that the House Committee has leaned to much greater moderation in the cutting down of rates. But it is fair to add, at the same time, that the estimates of the Commission were not made in detail, but with considerable haste, and may be found less accurate than those of the Ways and Means Committee. In fact, upon partial examination it seems probable that the difference in actual effect between the House bill and that of the Commission would not be as great as the Commission's estimate would indicate. This impression is supported, too, by the detailed estimate of Senator Morrill, whose bill undoubtedly went further in reduction than the Commission's bill. He believed that the reductions proposed by him would amount to $45,049,000, and this is only 20.4 per cent of the duties collected last year. It may be loosely assumed, therefore, that the general reduction under the three bills would be somewhat as follows: House bill, $26,000,000, or 12 per cent; Commission's bill, $37,000,000, or 18 per cent; Senate bill, $45'000,000, or 20½ per cent. But this gives little idea of the more serious differences between the three measures.

The great difference is in the adjustment of the reductions between the different classes. Thus the House bill, according to its estimates, would increase the duty on cotton goods: the Senate bill makes a reduction estimated by Mr. Morrill at 30 per cent, and the Tariff Commission also proposed a considerable reduction. But the House bill takes off only $1,825,072 from the duties on metals, while Mr. Morrill estimated the reduction under the Senate bill at $5,200,000. The House Committee also makes a smaller reduction than the Senate bill on woollens and silks, and estimates the effect of the changes in duties on sugars at $11,249,626, while Mr. Morrill allows $16,150,000 for the reductions in that class. As the Commission did not estimate the effect of proposed changes in detail, except by saying that it would be 25 per cent on silk goods, "from 18 to 40 per cent" on articles in the woollens schedule, from 25 to 30 per cent on chemicles, and 14½ per cent on sugar. It will be seen that the difference between the three bills is largely in their bearing upon the textile manufacturers on the one hand, and upon the iron and steel interests on the other. The House bill especially favors the iron and steel interests, while the Senate seems especially inclined to reduce duties in that class.—*Tribune*

—Even in defeat, ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, is to be honored with a triumph. Next month he is to visit Boston, and arrangements are now actively being made for giving him a most imposing public reception. The event will occupy the entire day and evening of Washington's birthday, and the large building of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, on Huntingdon Ave., is to be given up to it. The Committee of Arrangements includes ex-Governor Long, Lieutenant-Governor Ames, and the Hon. Messrs. R. R. Bishop, E. S. Tobey, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., E. S. Converse, D. W. Gooch, Joseph A Harwood, and others. The Governors of all the New England States, and their staffs, will be among the invited guests. The programme includes an afternoon children's entertainment, for which 10,000 tickets will be distributed in the public schools, and in the evening a concert opened by a choral of welcome written for the occasion and performed by an orchestra of fifty and a chorus of 600. The address of welcome will be made by ex-Governor Long, and Mr. St John will deliver an oration covering the history of the three years' temperance campaign in Kansas.—*Tribune.*

—The local option method seems to be the plan most favored in the South of dealing with the liquor question. Three States have adopted it—Kentucky, Mississippi and South Carolina. In the former State a number of counties have passed prohibitory acts. The right to sell liquor has also been refused in the neighborhood of some colleges and churches. In Mississippi about fifty different localities have forbidden the sale of intoxicants, while a less number have taken the same course in South Carolina. There has been less agitation of prohibition in the Southern than in the Northern States, but the former appear nevertheless to be making commendable progress in dealing with the subject.—*Tribune.*

—While theorists reason about silver and silver dollars, the great nations of Europe fight for the possession of gold—our gold. The battle of the books and the essayists turn on silver; the bankers' and the merchants' struggle is for the possession of gold. And this struggle bids fair to become particularly intense during the present calendar year, not because the bimetallists are more numerous, but because some great countries have adopted a new policy. It behooves our merchants and bankers to watch this policy, for they will be among the first to feel its effects. Nobody knows with any certainty that we shall export or import gold, but the chances of importing it are certainly not improving.—*Boston Advertiser.*

☞After all the arguments about cheapness and quality it appears that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for Coughs and Colds ever offered to the public. The price is only 25 cents a bottle and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

—The next Presidential election will not be carried upon promises, but upon performances. The people are bent upon having a reform in the Civil Service—National, State and Municipal—as the first condition of purer politics, better administration and higher statesmanship. And they will break to pieces any party that stands in the way of their purpose.—*Boston Herald.*

—Prince Charles, of Prussia, who died on Sunday, was as inveterate a smoker as General Grant. For sixty years past he had smoked from twenty to twenty-four strong Havana cigars daily, and he lived in health and good spirits to the rather ripe age of eighty-three years.

Important Proclamation.

The Hon. Peter Bowe is Sheriff of the City and County of New York. Recently in conversation with one of our reporters, Mr. Bowe proclaimed the following fact: "I consider St. Jacob's Oil a valuable remedy, and one that ought certainly to find its way into every household. Mrs. Bowe always has a bottle of it there, and makes a family remedy of it."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

—Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., has issued an edict prohibiting Roman Catholics from acting as saloon keepers.

Skinny Men

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

—N. S. Richardson, a prominent Good Templar and Prohibitionist, was elected mayor of the city of Macon, Mo., last month, by an overwhelming majority.

"In Each and Every Instance."

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 13, 1881.
H. H. Warner & Co. *Sirs*—As a physician I have recommended and prescribed your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for persons afflicted with kidney trouble, and in each and every instance they were cured. ALFRED WALTON, M. D.

—A Pittsburgh pawnbroker has observed that 90 per cent. of the money he lends is spent on intoxicating drink.

☞"*Dr. Benson's Skin Cure eradicated my pimples. They used to break out continually.*" Steve T. Harrison, Rochester, N. Y.

☞Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

☞A new idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by causing discharge and cleansing, not by drying up. The application is easy and agreeable. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

A cure at last for catarrh. The evidence is overwhelming that Elys' Cream Balm goes more directly than any other to the seat of the disease, and has resulted in more cures within the range of our observation than all other remedies.—Wilksbarre, Pa., *Union Leader.*

Elys' Cream Balm has completely cured me of Catarrh, of which I have been afflicted over ten years, after trying almost every remedy recommended, none having proved so effective and thorough. S. J. AIKEN, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 143 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

☞We call attention to the closing out sale of Musical Boxes now going on by Messrs. C. Gautschi & Co., manufacturers, Ste. Croix, Switzerland, at their salesrooms, 1018 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This being their last sale for some years in that city, they brought a much larger stock than usual (over 1,300 instruments). Wishing to make a clean sweep before closing their salesrooms in that city for the season, they make great reductions from their regular prices. Of all musical instruments the Swiss Music Boxes reproduce the sweetest, most charming and entertaining melodies and need only be seen or heard to be appreciated. On examination these instruments will be found greatly improved and far superior over the ordinary Music Boxes generally sold in this country. They are self-acting, easily manageable and of great durability. This is an opportunity seldom offered. No home should be without one of these beautiful instruments.—*Philadelphia Times.*



Music Boxes.

Closing Out Sale
AT REDUCED PRICES.

This being our last sale in this city for some years, we desire to sell out the entire stock *before* closing our Salesrooms for the season. To this end we quote the lowest possible prices, with only small advance over cost of manufacturing, to cover expenses.

Only finest quality High Class Music Boxes, specially made for our retail trade, including many new styles, with latest improvements, and of the greatest durability; far superior to the ordinary Music Boxes generally sold in this country. The tone of these Boxes is very powerful and at the same time remarkably sweet. Musical Boxes with Bells, Drums, Castagnets, Celestial Voices, Harp-Zither, Piccolo, Tremolo, Mandoline, Forte-Piano, and Sublime-Harmonie, &c., with two and three main springs, running twice and three times the length of ordinary Music Boxes by one winding.

Large stock of small Music Boxes; also, Albums, Cigar Parlors, Decanters, &c., with concealed music.

Immense Display! Newest Selection!

No home should be without one of these beautiful Instruments.

This is an opportunity seldom offered. Price list on application.

C. GAUTSCHI & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL BOXES,
Ste. Croix, Switzerland.
SALESROOMS, 1018 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the bold assertions of certain clothiers, concerning their goods and prices, the undisputable fact remains, that

BARWIS,
The "Nobby" Tailor,
Stands pre-eminently ahead of them all in prices, and accuracy of fit.
129 N. GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.,
35 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
Hardware, Heaters, Ranges,
MANTLES AND STOVES,
IRON AND WOOD PUMPS,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
GAS AND COAL OIL FIXTURES.

USE
SEA FOAM SOAP
For the Toilet, Bath, Laundry.
WARRANTED PURE.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
Manufactured by
DAVIS BRO. & CO.,
Trenton, N. J.

THE HOLIDAYS
AT LANING'S.
NEW
Boot and Shoe Store,
CORNER WARREN AND PERRY ST.,
OPPOSITE ST MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
TRENTON, N. J.
A BEAUTIFUL DOLL GIVEN WITH EVERY PAIR OF SHOES.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits," our motto.
Call and examine for yourself.
LANING'S,
Corner Warren and Perry Streets, Trenton, N. J.

Do not forget to call on
WIESNER,
THE POPULAR JEWELER,
NO. 159 BROAD STREET,
TRENTON.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS
Attended to
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, JR.,
MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER
OF
FLOUR SACKS,
Corner of Bridge and Union Streets,
TRENTON, N. J.
GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Economy is Wealth!
SAVE MONEY WHEREVER YOU CAN, AND BUY YOUR
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Silver Ware, Gold Headed Canes, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, ETC., ETC.,
OF
CHAS. STAKEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
23 EAST STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.
He buys all his goods for cash, and not having any rent to pay, nor having any other heavy expenses, he can save you at least 10 to 15 per cent. by buying any goods you may need of him, and above all, you will always find the goods as he represents them, or no sale.

J. L. WEBER,
114 and 116 BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
TRENTON, N. J.,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
Constantly on hand a full line of
LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES.

Special attention paid to
CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.
Large lot of HARNESS, ROBES and BLANKETS on hand, at low rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

You can Save Money
BY BUYING
CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY,
PLATED-WARE,
LAMPS, GAS FIXTURES, OIL FIXTURES,
House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
AT
T. & E. F. DIGNAN & CO.'S,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
148 Perry Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

Call and examine our Goods and prices. We do not harrass customers to buy.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

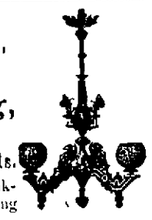
PRICES GUARANTEED.

WE WILL MEET ALL PRICES AND SELL AT TEN PER CENT. BETTER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

If you will give us a call you will find this is no advertising humbug, but a reality.

REMEMBER YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY.

CALL AND SEE US FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.


GEO. S. STONE,
NO. 16 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.

Factory, Dorrance Street west of Railroad.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.
Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.
PIANO STYLE 31. Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, 52 full patent overstrung scale, beautifully carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action and Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.
☞Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars $245.00
at New York, with the Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only
Just reduced from our late wholesale factory price, $295, for 60 days only. This is no. 31, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success. Tremendous demand for this style. Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rate opportunity.
This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. CASH SENT WITH ORDER WILL BE REFUNDED AND FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US BOTH WAYS IF PIANO IS NOT FOUND AS REPRESENTED. Several other special bargains. Pianos, $160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.
SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c stamp.
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

NEWPORTVILLE
MILLS!

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.
☞Prime Timothy Seed for sale.
Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.
☞Grists ground on short notice.
I. C. FETTER,
Newportville

BRICKS!
BUILDING BRICKS FOR SALE.
Manufactured at the Old Established Brick Works
(ESTABLISHED 1829)
AT KINKORA, N. J.,
On the Delaware River above Florence, and on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Junction of the Kinkora and Columbus Railroad. The location of this yard makes it convenient for shipping by either water or rail to almost any part of the State. I also manufacture and keep in stock at my yard Long Lane and Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, the best quality of Philadelphia Pressed, Paving and other hand made Bricks, and sell them at the lowest cash prices.
MURRELL DOBBINS,
LONG LANE AND MIFFLIN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

HENRY MITCHELL,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTER.

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES & STONE
CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

MRS. C. C. PRATT,
WILL WAIT UPON THE DEAD AND ATTEND AT FUNERALS at the shortest notice.
No. 52 Market Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR
WINTER'S COAL.

H. M. WRIGHT,
No. 25 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.
DEALER IN
Coal, Lime, Hair, Brick, Sand, Cement, Plaster, Wood, Fertilizers, &c.
FLOUR AND FEED.
Try my Flour and you will acknowledge it can't be beaten in the Borough.
Satisfaction guaranteed on all articles sold.
Orders by postal will receive prompt attention.

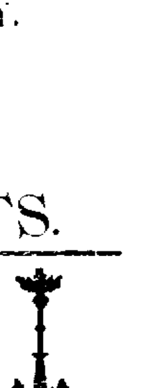
SPECIAL NOTICE.
I WILL SELL
STOVES
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.
At 10 per cent. less than the regular prices.
Now is the time while the stock is full with a good assortment to select from.
Roofing and Spouting done on the best possible terms for cash.
All kinds of Repairing attended to promptly. All work warranted.
T. BARNARD,
N. E. Corner Radcliffe and Market Streets,
Opposite Post Office, Bristol, Pa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
I have purchasers for farms from 50 to 200 acres along the line of the Bound Brook Route, or Pennsylvania Railroad.
THOMAS EASTBURN,
Real Estate Broker and Conveyancer,
LANGHORNE, PA.
☞Enter properties now for fall catalogue.

SALLIE T. BURKE,
Cor. of Dorrance and Wood Streets,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
(PIANO OR ORGAN)
Also agent for the celebrated
ESTEY ORGAN.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 1, 1883.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

—The Republican ward conventions will be held on the 16th inst.

—Prof. McCloskey, of Princeton College, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sabbath.

—The funeral of Jonathan B. Wright, at Tullytown, yesterday, was largely attended by railroad men, and the many friends of the deceased, among whom were a number of persons from Bristol.

—The broken limestone on Pond street still testifies to the wisdom of the borough authorities in using it on the streets. We do not doubt but that when Spring arrives it will be found to stand the test of rain and frost.

—The firm of C. W. & J. Peirce, manufacturers of felt goods and cassimeres, has been dissolved, C. W. Peirce retiring as a general partner. The style of the new firm is Joshua Peirce & Co., Mr. Joshua Peirce being the only general partner.

—On Monday about a dozen tramps thought they would steal a ride to the city. They boarded the fast southern freight at Washington street, but being observed were locked in the car, and when Philadelphia was reached were delivered over to the proper authorities.

—Mr. Carswell will address a Temperance meeting at the Methodist church on Saturday evening, the 3rd inst., at 7½ o'clock. He will also speak on the subject on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the Baptist church. None who like to hear the truth well told should miss hearing him.

—Next Sunday evening at the Methodist church, the services connected with the missionary anniversary of the Sunday school will be held. The exercises will doubtless be of unusual interest. There will be addresses by visiting speakers and special musical selections given by the church choir and the Sunday school.

—The attendance at the Methodist church last Sunday evening was rather slim, owing to so many of the congregation straying over to the Baptist church to witness the proceedings connected with the baptism, and Rev. Mr. Gilroy, while expressing his good feeling for his Baptist friends, gave his recreant members a little lecture for not "sticking to their colors."

—Bristol furnished the first prize cat story. Norwalk, Connecticut, comes in second best. Its story is thus narrated: "The Rev. Mr. Hamilton was pastor of a church in Norwalk, but went to Boston, taking with him his fine Maltese cat. Mr. Hamilton liked the modern Athens, but the cat apparently did not, for it walked all the way back to Norwalk, a distance of 180 miles. That cat has within him the foundation for a lofty patriotism." In order to beat the record of the Bristol Second ward cat, an animal must be furnished which will perform a more wonderful feat than stay two summers away from home, cross from an island in the Atlantic to the main land, traverse the State of New Jersey, cross the Delaware river, and return to its former habitation in good form, apparently delighted to see its former friends and companions.

—Last Sunday evening the Baptist church was crowded to overflowing by the people who gathered to take part in or witness the ceremony of baptism as administered by the rites of this church. Many people were turned away because there was no room for them. Rev. W. H. Conard was present and preached to his old parishioners, and expressed himself as rejoiced at the evidences of good resulting from the influence of the church. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Beck, also made appropriate remarks and gave good, sound advice to the young people about to connect themselves with the church. Eleven candidates for baptism then presented themselves and were baptized. During the progress of the ceremony a solemn interest seemed to pervade the congregation. The choir rendered suitable selections during the evening aiding much in producing the good feeling. The meetings of the church this winter have been very interesting.

—The attention of our readers is directed to the annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, presented in another column. This great institution now has assets amounting to $97,961,317.72 and a surplus of over $12,000,000. It paid on policies last year $12,848,825, a considerable portion of which sum went directly to widows or orphans, in many instances redeeming homes from absolute desolation. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. differs from other Life Co's. in that it never encourages speculation in insurance, never solicits the insured to take a larger policy than he can afford to carry. It has materially reduced its premium rates and in every feature of liberality and safety it stands without a par in this or any other country. The report will well repay perusal. This company has always been a favorite with Bucks countians as evidenced by the number of policies held by our best known residents, and the agent, Charles E. Scott, has placed about $50,000 new insurance in our borough during the last two months. The experience of policy holders here, who have been connected with the company for a term of years, shows that the Mutual Life affords cheaper insurance than any other, and its enormous assets guarantee safety to the insured. To make provision for one's family in case of death is assuredly the duty of every man, and the advantage of insuring through a known resident agent who will not be likely to mislead the applicant, and who will, in case of death, attend without charge to the collection of the claim for the survivors, should not be overlooked. The unparalleled success of the Mutual Life is owing to its care in the selection of risks, its prudence in investment; and its justice and liberality to its members.

BRISTOL AGAIN DISTINGUISHED.

BRISTOL, Jan. 30th, 1883.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Bristol has found a place in *Littell's Living Age*. Littell transferred the distinction from *Longman's Magazine*. And in the columns of the latter it modestly nestles by the grace of Edward A. Freeman, the historian, who lately travelled in our country. Think of our good and quiet old town receiving the compliment of a passing notice from the distinguished Englishman! But is it a compliment? I fear not. Were Bristol a lively, vigorous and enterprising town in all its parts, it would probably have escaped the observing historian's pen. If it were like Germantown, for instance, or Chester, or Manayunk, or some other sister town unknown to fame, and only marked by the ordinary modern characteristics, it would still be reposing in obscurity. To be noticed is something. It almost reconciles us to our fate—our sweet and sober sleep in the arms of the ancient enemy of change. This is what the keen-eyed Freeman says of our respectable old town:

"I remember very well the general effect of Bristol in Pennsylvania. If the younger Boston and the younger York have greatly outstripped their older namesakes, the younger Bristol has as distinctively lagged behind the old. It had once, I believe, a considerable trade, which is now swallowed up by Philadelphia. It stands on a good site above the Delaware, and it has altogether, as these older towns commonly have, a respectable, comfortable, and thoroughly old-world look. Places of this kind have somewhat the same air as those open towns or large villages which lie in what, in the days of coaches, was the main road between London and Oxford. I am not sure that the general impression of belonging to a past state of things is not stronger in the American than in the English examples."

Think of being talked about in this sedate and stately manner! And he speaks of our wooden houses, "the constant use of wood in building houses always giving an air of age." Mr. Freeman must have got off the cars, walked up Mulberry street to Wood, up Wood between the two graveyards to Dorrance, out of Dorrance into Radcliffe, and down the west side of this beautiful street to the wharf, without even bestowing a hurried glance at our towering standpipe. No doubt he paused with lingering and reverent look in front of our venerable Town Hall, which stands in lonely isolation as a modest heir of the past, and after interviewing our ancient friend, the 'Old Inhabitant,' John Weaver, he must have silently glided away, with his note book under his arm, in the quaint and unpretentious steamer "Ellwood Doron."

Why did not some of our west-end manufacturers discover the distinguished stranger, introduce him to their big hammers, cunning spindles, and elaborate looms, serenade him with their big-throated steam whistles, and thereby open his eyes and his ears to the actual condition of affairs? But this would have destroyed all the poetry and romance of the situation, and our old town would have remained forever innocent of fame.

I console myself with the reflection that Mr. Freeman has made a slight mistake. He meant Burlington, our opposite neighbor. JUNIPER.

—A few days ago an individual of suave manners and smooth tongue, professing to hail from New York, arrived in our borough and called upon Mr. Edmund Lawrence. He exhibited a slip cut from the Philadelphia *Ledger* and said he had come to Bristol to inquire about the matter referred to in the clipping. The latter was an advertisement offering the Cold Spring farm for sale. The notice he said had been sent him by a friend who knew he was looking for a country place in an eligible location near the city. It did not take very long to complete arrangements for the sale. The price was agreed upon and the New Yorker to bind the bargain gave Mr. Lawrence a check for $500, on the Fifth Avenue Bank, promising to return yesterday to complete the purchase by paying over the cash balance in certified checks. When about to leave town, however, the stranger found himself short of money. He explained his lack of ready funds by saying that his wife, whom he was to accompany, was in the city on her way to Washington with his pocket book and tickets. Mr. Lawrence when solicited to tide his new found friend over his financial difficulties handed him twenty dollars, bid him good bye, congratulated himself on the good bargain he made, until yesterday when the $500 check, which had been placed in the bank for collection, was found to be worthless, the New York bank telegraphing here to that effect. Mr. Lawrence was not, therefore, much surprised when the sharper failed to but in an appearance to pay the balance of the purchase money.

Carswell's Lectures

The Bucks County *Intelligencer*, in speaking of Mr. Carswell's lectures says: "Edward Carswell, the eloquent Canadian orator, has been delighting the people of Buckingham and Solesbury during the past week. On Sunday afternoon and evening, he addressed audiences in Buckingham Friends' meeting house and the Lahaska M. E. church. On Monday evening the little hall at Centreville was filled with people who were moved to laughter or tears at the will of the speaker. On Tuesday evening Mr. Carswell went to New Hope and found a large audience awaiting him, in the Methodist church. On Wednesday evening he delivered his lyceum lecture on "Laughing," and Centreville Hall was again filled, notwithstanding the admission fee. The lecture like the last of the T. O. S. course was entirely unreportable, but the audience testified their appreciation by frequent and prolonged bursts of laughter. The whole was thoroughly enjoyable; it was the purest fun mingled with much good advice, and relieved by some finer bursts of eloquence and was unmarred by a single rough word or coarse allusion. Mr. Carswell is employed by the Bucks County Temperance Alliance, and may speak in several other places in the county.

—The viewers appointed by the Court to lay out the road from the Neshamminy bridge to Badger schoolhouse met last Saturday. Three routes were proposed. They met again on Tuesday next to determine which route will be chosen.

DO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS PAY?

This question is so frequently asked me that I will take advantage of the GAZETTE's columns to state a fact or two for the benefit of all who wish to know. I regret that I have not unlimited time to go into the subject, for I think an exceedingly interesting and useful article might be written by one who could sit down and carefully arrange his thoughts and statistics.

There are some who, knowing how many comfortable homes have been purchase by means of building associations here in Bristol, will open their eyes at the heading of this article, and wonder how anybody could be silly enough to ask such a question. Many people, however, never stop to think how they are benefitted, so long as gaining that benefit means paying for it, and there are not a few members of building associations who look at their monthly payments only as so much money gone out of their pockets—feel that they are hardly dealt with because they have to pay it, and growlingly wonder "How much longer the thing is going to run, anyway," and assert that "If it keeps on this way much longer they will go to the poorhouse," and even some who ought to know better will calmly assert their conviction—which is usually strong in proportion to their ignorance of the subject—that "building associations are all humbug, anyway." Indeed, a learned Judge in this State has declared from the Bench, that "Building societies are usurious organizations for grinding the face of the poor." (I state this from memory only, and have not at hand the means of verifying it.) If his Honor had reflected a moment he would have seen that since building societies are purely *mutual* organizations, if any "usurious grinding" takes place, it is for the sole benefit of those upon whom this terrible operation is performed.

If you and I, Mr. Editor, choose to loan money to *each other*, charging therefore double the legal rate of interest, I take it that the dullest can see that you are *benefitted* just as much as I grind you down, and that we are about even. However, this is unnecessary. I think that no sensible man who knows what he is talking about, can make such an assertion.

Some who see this article may, perhaps, be entirely ignorant of the workings of building associations. For their benefit I will state as shortly as possible how it is done.

We will suppose that a hundred people, none of them rich, wish to purchase homes. They get together and each takes, we will say, five shares of stock in a prospective building association, each one of them pays down one dollar upon each share taken, and promises to pay the same amount upon the same day in each month. The receipts of the company will then be five hundred dollars a month. At the second meeting there is a thousand dollars on hand for investment. Meantime two of the members, A and B., have each found properties that they can purchase by borrowing, say $800 or so, upon mortgage. The money is put up at auction, to go to the highest bidder. A. bids $20 per loan, and the money is knocked down to him, five loans at $20 per loan premium (a "loan" being $200), and each member being entitled to that sum upon each share, if he can give good security.) He offers as security the property he wishes to purchase. The final arrangements are completed, a mortgage for $1,000 (five loans) is given by A., and he receives from the treasurer that sum less the premium he has bid. Five loans less $20 per loan is $1,000, less $100, or $900. The $100 premium remains in the treasury to swell the amount put up for loan at the next meeting, and to go to the advantage of all concerned—A. as well as the rest. Hereafter A. pays every month the dollar upon each share of stock as before, and in addition one dollar per loan interest—one dollar being the interest on $200 at 6 per cent for one month. This performance is repeated every second month in our imaginary association, and at the end of a year they will have mortgages representing $6,000, which is the amount actually paid in upon stock, and in addition the $100 premium left in the treasury upon each investment, together with the interest that has been paid upon each loan. These two items, taken together, are the profits for the year, and are divided pro rata among the members—only instead of being paid out as dividends, as is done in other cases, it is all left in the treasury and credited to each share. Each share then will be worth at the end of the year, the dollar per month ($12) that has been paid in upon it, together with its proportion of the profits; and when each share, by reason of payments and division of profits, reaches a value of $200, the association disbands, the non-borrowing members receiving $200 per share in cash, while this amount is credited against the mortgage of the borrowing member, and he has his home paid for. And I should think it would be clear to everybody of common sense, that no matter what premium a borrower has paid, *that premium always remains in the association*, invested somewhere—part of the assets—in there for the direct benefit of the man who has paid it, just as much as for the rest, and unless an association loses money at a very remarkable rate, by very bad investments, no borrowing member can fail to pay off his mortgage in the end, with less money than he actually received. It will be readily admitted that the past few years have been very poor years for building associations here in Bristol. Real estate has been at the lowest possible point, and is scarcely rising yet, hence it must follow, that building associations being concerned only with real estate, must suffer when it is down. Here are some facts:

In January, 1874, A. B. borrowed $200 of a building association, and in October, 1882, cancelled the mortgage by paying the difference between the $200 and the value of the stock. The figures are as follows:

Loan		$200 00
Monthly payments on stock	$115 00	
Premium on loan	24 00	
Cash paid cancellation	38 33	$177 33
Profit to borrower (more than 10 per cent discount)		$22 67

Interest for the loan was, of course, paid just as in any other case. I have only to do with the principal, in these examples, since interest would be the same in any case.

C. D. borrowed $400 in August, 1875, and cancelled the loan in December, 1882, as follows:

Loan		$400 00
Monthly payments upon stock	$190 00	
Premium on loan	20 00	
Cash paid on cancellation	149 56	$359 56
Profit to borrower		$40 44

E. F. borrowed $1,000 in March, 1874, and in January, 1882, finding that by reason of ill fortune in business, or from sickness, I forget which, that he could not keep on paying in $10 per month, his loan was reduced by transferring it from the old series of stock to a later one. The result of the transaction was that $600 was credited upon his mortgage, reducing his monthly payments to $4, at a profit to him of $61.60, *besides* $37.04 cash paid into his hands.

These examples, I think, are sufficient to show how building associations pay in poor times, but I must give one more, simply because the party concerned stated to me some months ago that "He wished he had never heard of a building association—that if he had never gone into one he might have had a house all paid for by this time, but as it was, he was credited with a debt that he would never be rid of, &c."

This man borrowed $1,200 in August, 1874, and in May 1881, his loan was reduced (as in the last case) to $400, at a gain to him of $36.60, and at the present moment $262 paid into the treasury would give him a clear property, and unless I am very much mistaken, he would never have owned land enough to bury his dog in, if it hadn't been for a building association.

I know of another case where a man bought a house without paying a single cent by a judicious arrangement of two mortgages, and the rent of the property will more than pay the building association dues, and give him a chance to clear off the second mortgage, which is very small, without hurting his pocket.

If, then, anybody wants to see *how* building associations pay, let him consider these point.

1st. A building association can lend more money upon a given property than any capitalist will, because every month reduces the principal, and thus lessens the risk.

2d. A building association mortgage can be paid off gradually, in small monthly amounts, as no other mortgager will receive the money. Principal and interest together will not amount to more than the *rent* of the same property. You simply pay rent for a term of years, and then the property is *yours*.

3d. A building association will receive any reasonable *portion* of the principal at any time, giving credit for it, and reducing the monthly payments accordingly, and if the association has more than one series, it can transfer the loan as in the examples already given.

Many good people seem to think that, because a building association helps them to get a home *easily*, it ought to do so *quickly*. As I have said, the profits are derived from premiums and from interest. If times are dull and no premiums are obtained, as has been the case for some time past, of course the profits are reduced, and this stretches out the *time*. Money at interest yields just so much. You can't invest at six per cent. and declare twelve per cent. dividends from your investments, any more than you can sow timothy seed and reap Government bonds. The matter is just as broad as it is long. If an association is to run out quickly, then the borrowers must pay big premiums, and if you get money at par, then you must be content to have the stock run longer.

A. WEIR GILKESON.

Bristol, Jan. 31, 1883.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

In Norristown, forty tobacco dealers have signed an agreement to close their shops on Sunday.

There are twelve Presbyterian churches with 2,000 members and a Presbyterian theological seminary in Tokio, Japan.

There are said to be 33,000 Presbyterian churches, with 31,500 ministers and 14,408,000 members, scattered over the globe.

In New Jersey there are 183 Baptist churches, with 152 pastors and 32,632 members. The number of baptisms last year was 1,268.

The freezing of the water motor which supplied the wind caused the stopping of the organ in a church in Amsterdam, N. Y., recently, and the congregation were obliged to dispense with music during the services. If the lever for filling the bellows by man power had been also put on the organ such a dire calamity would have been avoided.

There are 21,000 baptized Christians in the Baptist churches of Ongole, one of the towns of the Telugus, in the Presidency of Madras, India. The baptisms last year averaged nearly 200 a month. There are 400 natives aiding the missionary work of Dr. Clough in this field. Nearly 100,000 converts to Christianity among all denominations have been made among these Telugus, and a theological seminary and many schools promise hopefully for the future of this district.

—When the demand for doors, sash and blinds is light, Joseph Sherman keeps his planing mill running on something else. In the Spring time it is strawberry boxes, of which he turns out enormous quantities, and just now it is bedsteads. On Tuesday a car load of the latter were shipped from his mill.

☞Valentines! The largest, best selected, and cheapest stock in town. School requisites, Birthday cards, Sheet music, etc., at Jewett's, 31 Mill St.

☞Feathers *practically* cleaned, curled and repaired at reasonable rates by Mrs Jewett, 31 Mill street, formerly the "Ark."

A VERY VALUABLE REMEDY.
BEDFORD, PA., Nov. 15, 1882.
J. DUBOIS & SON:—In Jenkins' Catarrh Remedy you have a very valuable remedy and one that justifies your most earnest investigation and research.
A. ENFIELD, M. D.

[For the Bucks County Gazette]

THE HORSE AND BRIDLE.

With a very limited opportunity for observation, I see so much of what I consider very unfair treatment of horses, that I do not feel satisfied without making another effort to promote their comfort, by again calling attention to the use of the check-rein, &c. I am in favor of reining up a horse when in use, but am satisfied with an old fashioned check-rein and bit, or with a straight rein without the check—something simple and easy, to prevent the animal's getting his head improperly low. With a horse we are accustomed to, we can judge how to rein him up so as to not make him uncomfortable. After gearing up one we are not acquainted with, let us notice carefully how he holds his head, naturally, and let this determine the tightness of the rein, whether a straight one or a check-rein. And I would rein him no tighter than seemed natural and easy.

It is certainly a blessing that we have the horse to use for our pleasure, and in the many branches of business, and it is a serious and signal wrong to abuse him, or inflict him with unnecessary pain or torture, at any and at all times. I am glad to believe that within a few years there has been a great improvement in the treatment of horses and mules, &c. But I have been pained in seeing very many teams with the horses' heads evidently forced up with the check-rein, and that contemptible little gag-bit, quite beyond a natural, or at all comfortable position. Some of these horses are lame, poor, pot-bellied, and look old, and as if they have been kept in a barnyard, and allowed to hunt a living amongst the straw, stalks, &c. And yet these poor animals are rigged up with the check-rein appendage, and rushed through by men and boys lolling back in their seats, apparently indifferent about the comfort or suffering of the animal, and most likely with a cigar in the mouth and a long whip in the hand with which to urge the poor jaded beast to "his best speed." And the query has arisen. Has there been a decline in the price of whips, and an advance in price of hay, corn and oats, that we see so many poor horses and mules.

There are many honorable exception, but amongst the drivers of these teams I see men that we would not suspect of such hardhearted, inhuman treatment of animals. But they, too, seem to be impressed with the idea that a horse looks better holding a high head. And is it not to gratify pride of very doubtful character that people will allow their serviceable animals to have their heads hung on those nasty little bits, forced up against the tender roof of the mouth by a rein brought up the face, over a very tender part of the head, between the ears, and passed back to the water-hook in the saddle? Thus meanly secured, with face and eyes forced up, compelled to meet the exceedingly bright rays of the sun, or the blinding storms of rain, hail, or snow, unable to see and choose his pathway, he is rushed through rough roads, snow banks, over hills and gutters, or icy places, oftentimes at break-neck speed.

When allowed to stand for a while, we may notice him working his lips and tongue, as if to rid his mouth of something very offensive and hurtful. Turning his head around and holding it near his sides, is the only relief at his command. What must be the agony of that poor animal! and yet unable to utter a word of complaint. Credit is due to those who loosen the check rein and allow the animal some rest and relief to the painful parts while standing, whether for a short or longer time.

I do not charge with wanton cruelty all who use or drive up-headed horses. I am aware there is a great difference in the "make-up" of horses; some are up-headed naturally, and when driven, generally loosen the rein, so let it be. But some do not have the head set on the shoulders in just the same way, and naturally carry the head quite low; so let it be. Let us not in this respect attempt to alter nature to suit our whimsical notions. Some of the best horses I ever owned were low-headed. However desirable to have a span of horses to carry their heads alike,—do not torture a low-headed one by compelling him to hold his head unnaturally high, to match a naturally upheaded one. It is easy to see that with almost every horse when in motion there is a constant movement of the head, and with this up-and-down motion there is a slackening and tightening of the check-rein, a jerking and snatching of the bit, calculated to chafe and lacerate the side lips and roof of the mouth. In addition to this suffering, the poor beast seems to suffer with a tired pain in the neck from being forced to keep his head up in an unnatural position, even for a short time,—increasingly painful when kept so for a long time. We expect the horse and mule to be used, and it is a treat to see them moderately and kindly used, performing with ease and comfort to themselves, and as though it was a pleasure to do their master's bidding.

As regards appearance, it may be well for some of those fancy drivers to remember that a side view is very different from a rear one; and while imagining they have a fine looking horse, persons viewing it from one side, may at once be forcibly reminded of a dromedary: and with but one eye, see that the high head is not naturally so,—nor in keeping with the ribs, hips, &c., but brought into that position by cruel force.

EMMOR COMLY.

☞T. S. Cornell, Dorrance street, has constantly on hand a full variety of all kinds of meat. Anything in his line from a shin bone to a porter house steak can be supplied at a moment's notice.

☞The market of Fenton & Stackhouse on Mill street, is well filled with the best meats of all kinds. Beef, mutton and pork are the staple articles and choice cuts at moderate prices can always be obtained.

☞A fine lot of properties for sale by A. Weir Gilkeson. See advertisement.

FASHION NOTES.

Tight fitting dresses are no longer in favor.

Crystal and pearl beads ornament many dressy evening toilets.

The latest French dresses fit loosely rather than tight to the figure.

None but slender well-formed women can wear plush to advantage.

A jet collarette brightens up a partly worn black dress very affectively.

Now is the time to buy cheap dry goods, costumes, wraps, and children's suits.

Terra cotta satin makes a beautiful piping for a black velvet, velveteen, plush or silk dress.

Jersey waists are more frequently cut into basques and postilions than worn as round waists or jackets.

Box pleats in dress skirts are made so wide that they look like panels, especially when trimmed with cord or buttons and bows.

Lace bodices over high or half high underwaists have short or half high sleeves and paniers and back draperies of lace to match.

When the skirt is of chenille spotted tule, white or tinted, the under skirt should be of white or tinted satin, while the corsage may be of brocade or plush of the same shade, or of plain satin.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

SEEDS.—The amount of seeds annually used in this country is something wonderful compared with that required fifty years ago. Among the largest firms that supply seed is that of A. C. Nellis, of the Mohawk Valley Seed Gardens, located at Canajoharie, N. Y. The quantity of seed annually shipped from these gardens is very large and no one who requires seed for the coming season should purchase before seeing the beautiful catalogues published there. The retail issue contains an elegant chromo and much information, sent free to all, or with a packet of choice flower or vegetable seed for a 3c. stamp. Wholesale catalogues free to all Dealers, Market Gardeners and Florists. See adv. in another column.

☞Dr. John Ward has removed to the corner of Radcliffe and Mulberry streets. Office entrance on Mulberry street.

DIED.

SWAIN.—First-mo. 26th, 1883. Abby W., wife of Anthony Swain, in the 67th year of her age.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly of apoplexy, January 27th, 1883, Jonathan B. Wright, Supervisor of Division C, New York Division, Pennsylvania railroad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

AT COLD SPRING STATION, near Bristol, a 55 ACRE FARM.
M. H. BROWN,
719 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE SALE.

A VERY convenient Dwelling House, ten rooms, all [illegible], gas and water, side [illegible] back yard. [illegible] property is pleasantly situated, [illegible] street, Bristol, Pa. Will be [illegible] terms. Apply to A. Weir Gilkeson, agent, or to the owner, EMMOR COMLY, on the premises.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership agreeably to the provisions of the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 21st day of March, A. D., [illegible] "An Act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the several acts of the General Assembly, [illegible] supplementary thereto and do certify as follows:

1st. That the name of the firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is Joshua Peirce & Co.

2d. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture of [illegible] fabrics and the same will be transacted in the borough of Bristol, County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania.

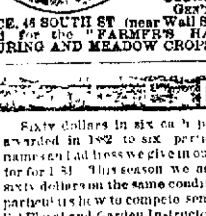
3d. That the name of the general partner of said firm is Joshua Peirce, residing in [illegible] County, Pennsylvania, and the special partners are Charles W. Peirce, residing [illegible] County, Pennsylvania, C. Newlin Peirce, residing at Media, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, C. Newlin Peirce, Trustee for Sarah H. Peirce, Frances B. Peirce and Ruth A. Peirce, the said Trustee residing at Media [illegible] J. Livingston Grandin, residing at Tidioute, Warren County, Pennsylvania, E. Bishop Grandin, residing at Tidioute, Warren County, Pennsylvania, Maria J. Neyhart, J. Livingston Grandin, E. Bishop Grandin and William T. Scheide, Executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, deceased, the first three named Executors residing at Tidioute, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and the last named Executor residing at Titusville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, Charles Hyde, residing at Plainfield, in the State of New Jersey, George S. Harwood, residing at Newton in the State of Massachusetts, George Henry Quincey, residing at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

4th. That the aggregate amount of capital contributed by the special partners to the common stock is One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand dollars in cash.

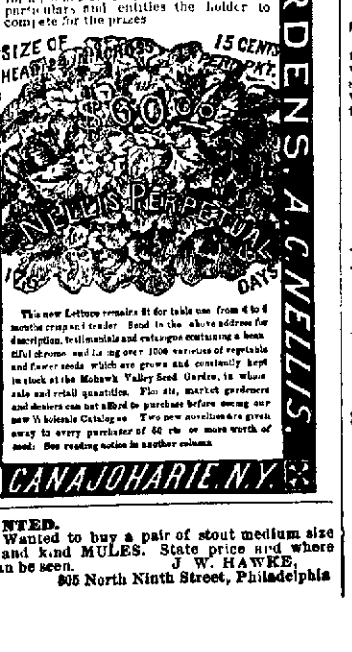
5th. That the said partnership is to commence on the First day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and continue four years and eleven months, to wit, until the First day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

JOSHUA PEIRCE, General Partner.
CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
C. NEWLIN PEIRCE,
C. NEWLIN PEIRCE,
Trustee for Sarah H. Peirce, Frances B. and Ruth A. Peirce.
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN,
E. BISHOP GRANDIN,
MARIA J. NEYHART,
Executrix of Adnah Neyhart, deceased,
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN,
Executor of Adnah Neyhart, deceased,
E. BISHOP GRANDIN,
Executor of Adnah Neyhart, deceased,
WILLIAM T. SCHEIDE,
Executor of Adnah Neyhart, deceased,
CHARLES HYDE,
GEORGE S. HARWOOD,
GEORGE HENRY QUINCEY,
Special Partners.

CLARK'S COVE GUANO CO.
OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND COMPOUNDERS OF
Complete Manures,
High Class & of Full Strength, for General & Special Purposes.



Guaranteed standards, full commercial values, and complete mechanical condition. Prompt shipment from Warehouses on Tide Water adjoining R R Terminal, convenient for Water Transportation. Reliable firms wanted as dealers, to whom territory can be assigned permanently. Address correspondence to THOS. M. HART, Treasurer, New Bedford, Mass., or to GEORGE W. KIRKE, Gen'l Sales Agent, OFFICE, 46 SOUTH ST. (near Wall St.), NEW YORK. Send for the "FARMER'S HAND-BOOK ON MANURING AND MEADOW CROPS." Illustrated.



WANTED.
Wanted to buy a pair of stout medium size sound and kind MULES. State price and where they can be seen.
J. W. HAWKE,
805 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT
OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
For the year ending December 31st, 1882.
ASSETS .... $97,961,317.72.

Annuity Account.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1882	58	$21,119 81	Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1883	55	$19,200 91
Premium Annuities		4,358 20	Premium Annuities		3,712 44
Annuities Issued	2	480 08	Annuities Terminated	5	3,045 34
	60	$25,958 09		60	$25,958 09

Insurance Account.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1882	101,490	$315,900,137	Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1883	106,214	$329,554,174
Risks Assumed	11,416	37,234,458	Risks Terminated	6,692	23,580,421
	112,906	$353,134,595		112,906	$353,134,595

Revenue Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
To balance from last account	$89,618,413 97	By paid Death Claims	$4,743,153 40
" Premiums received	12,845,592 86	" " Matured Endowments	1,288,759 80
" Interest and Rents	5,078,765 79	Total claims—$6,031,913 20	
		" " Annuities	24,046 65
		" " Dividends	3,159,020 83
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	3,633 354 66
		Total paid Policy holders—$12,848,835 24	
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	848,322 91
		" " Contingent Guarantee Acc't.	29,703 77
		" " Taxes and Assessments	243,059 06
		" " Expenses	795,865 56
		" " Balance to New Account	92,782,986 08
	$107,542,772 62		$107,542,772 62

Balance Sheet.

Cr.		Dr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$92,409,059 00	By Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$47,350,317 85
" Claims by death, not yet due	850,150 00	" United States and other Bonds	20,618,615 00
" Premiums paid in advance	19,795 55	" Loans on Collaterals	17,099,900 00
" Agents' Balances	10,028 31	" Real Estate	7,851,516 39
" Surplus and Contingent Guarantee Fund	4,611,114 86	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,729,386 87
		" Interest accrued	1,216,731 63
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	959 242 61
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	115,527 40
	$97,961,317 72		$97,961,317 72

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent. Interest be used, the Surplus is over $12,000,000.
From the Surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a dividend will be apportioned to each participating Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1883.

THE PREMIUM RATES CHARGED FOR INSURANCE IN THIS COMPANY WERE REDUCED IN 1879 ABOUT 15 PER CENT. ON ORDINARY LIFE POLICIES.

ASSETS $97,961,317 72

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, Samuel E. Sproulls, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D. Babcock, William Smith Brown, Henry A. Smythe, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, John E. Develin, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver H. Palmer, Richard H. McCurdy, James C. Holden, Herman C. von Post, George C. Richardson, Alexander H. Rice, William F. Babcock, F. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith, John H. Sherwood, George H. Andrews, Robert Olyphant, George F. Baker, Benj. B. Sherman, Jos. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, Anson Stager, Frederic Cromwell, Julien T. Davies, Robert Sewell.

CHAS. E. SCOTT, Agent,
BRISTOL, PA.

Administrators's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county, will be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1883, on the premises, the following Real Estate, late of Manus McIlvaine, deceased, situate in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, viz:

No. 1.—A MESSUAGE AND LOT OF LAND on the S. W. side of Penn street, between Wood and Pond streets, containing eighteen feet nine inches in front by one hundred and ten feet deep to a public alley, bounded by lots of James Wright and Charles L. Banes.

The improvements are a two story Frame Dwelling House, fourteen feet in front by twenty-eight feet deep, with two rooms on first floor, two on second, and one in attic, and cellar underneath, one-story kitchen back, ten by fourteen feet, a well of water on line between this and James Wright's property, with pump for each lot.

No. 2.—A VACANT LOT on S. W. side of Lafayette street, between Wood and Penn streets, fifty feet front by one hundred and twenty feet more or less deep to a public alley. Bounded by lots of Edward McIlvaine and Alice Sutton.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known at sale.

EDWARD McILVAINE, Administrator.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE property formerly owned by A. L. Packer, now the [illegible], consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, COAL YARD, OFFICE AND SCALES, and the office on Radcliffe street formerly occupied by [illegible] son [illegible].

The dwelling is a large and convenient building, in good repair, and has twelve good sized rooms, and is fitted up with [illegible].

The coal yard is [illegible] situated on the banks of the river, and has capacity for storing [illegible] coal, with office and scales in good condition.

The office on Radcliffe street is in good repair, [illegible] into two rooms and is suitable for law or other offices.

For terms, &c., apply on premises, or
A. L. PACKER, Agent.

FOR SALE.

A 3 story Brick Dwelling, containing nine rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, on Cedar street, between Dorrance and Penn.

A 2½ story Brick Dwelling on Wood street, containing six rooms, between Market and Mulberry.

A Frame Dwelling on [illegible] street, containing six rooms and shed, between Wood and Cedar streets.

A 2 story Frame Dwelling containing six rooms, gas and hydrant in kitchen. Cedar street between Market and Mulberry streets.

Call on E. HARRISON, Agent.
Or I. B. Terry or Dr. Kirk.

Business Properties For Sale.

No. 1.—A STORE AND DWELLING in Bristol Borough, on the southwest side of Mill street between Cedar and Wood streets, occupied by Frank N. Booz. Carriage way and large stable back.

No. 2.—A STORE AND DWELLING adjoining the above, occupied by Frank P. Chambers.

Also, a splendid BUILDING LOT on Radcliffe street, between Penn and Dorrance, 40½ feet front, running to Cedar street. Apply to
SAMUEL SWAIN, Agent.

PUBLIC SALES
BY
THOMAS EASTBURN,
Real Estate Broker and Conveyancer,
LANGHORNE, PA.

☞I have special facilities for selling real estate, having established agencies in Philadelphia and Trenton.

REAL ESTATE.

A FINE LOT OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Business Stands, large and small Dwellings. Prices all the way from $500 to $5,000. Terms easy. Come, take your choice between Spruce, Pine, Dorrance, Washington, Wood, Penn, Walnut, Radcliffe and Mill streets.
A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney at Law,
Next to Post Office, Bristol.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
A Specialty.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF RADCLIFFE AND MULBERRY STREETS, where he will be happy to see his old patrons and as many new ones as choose to favor him with a call. All Dental work promptly attended to in the most skillful manner, at reasonable rates.
Thanks for past favors.
G. W. ADAMS, D. D. S.,
Bristol, Pa.

Bristol Seminary.

THE second term will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31. Scholars received at any time to the Primary and Preparatory departments, as well as the regular course, though it is especially desirable that those entering the latter should begin with the term, as new branches are taken up at that time.
For circulars address
MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN
AND
PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
No. 38 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.
Visitors received on Wednesday.
A. N. IREDELL,
C. S. LAING.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance St., West of Railroad,
BRISTOL, PA.

USE
PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.
S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.

Bristol Cemetery.

THE managers of this Cemetery have
LAID OUT AND IMPROVED
About Seventeen Acres of Ground
FOR BURIAL PURPOSES,
in a location that is believed to be the best that could be secured, as it is convenient, well drained, secure from encroachment and the sub soil a dry sand and gravel. A considerable number of lots have already been sold and interments have commenced. The prices have been fixed much lower than other places of interment in this vicinity and range from 20 cents a square foot for lots not situated directly on the avenues or other prominent parts, to 35 cents a square foot for the choicest lots in Section C—making the price for a lot 9 by 15 feet, $27 and $47 25, respectively. Lots may be obtained larger or smaller, various sizes being on the plan which will be furnished to those intending to purchase.

A commodious and secure Receiving Vault has been constructed for the use of lot owners.

Further information may be obtained of
H. PURSELL, Secretary.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

CHARLES E. MILLER, vs. SARAH P. MILLER, } No. 5 February Term, 1883. Pluries sub sur Divorce.

To SARAH P. MILLER,
the above named respondent.

MADAM:—You are hereby notified to appear upon the first day of the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, to be holden at Doylestown, on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY, 1883, and answer the complaint of the above named libellant, and show cause if any you have, why a decree of the said Court should not be made divorcing you from Charles E. Miller, the above named libellant.
ALLEN H. HEIST,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

B. F. GILKESON,
Attorney for Libellant.

A GOOD PLACE TO GET
AT
Right Prices
Substantials and Luxuries
FOR THE TABLE.
Dorrance Street Cash Grocery.
EDWARD H. FOSTER.
At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, EGGS AND COFFEE,
and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

Bristol Township.

THE TREASURER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BRISTOL TOWNSHIP has placed in my hands the unpaid School Taxes for the year 1882, and if not paid by the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1883, I will issue an execution and proceed to collect the same.
I. C. FETTER, J. P.
Office at Newportville Mills.

THE PLACE TO BUY
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
And all the Popular Patent Medicines, is at
YOUNG'S DRUG STORE,
55 BATH STREET.
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ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN W. BAILEY, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to
H. A. BAILEY, Administrator.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of MANUS McILVAINE, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
EDWARD McILVAINE,
Administrator.
Or, ANTHONY SWAIN, his Attorney.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THINGS IN THE BOTTOM DRAWER.

There are whips and to s and pieces of strings,
There are shoes which no little feet wear;
There are bits of ribbon and broken rings,
And tresses of golden hair,
There are little dresses folded away
Out of the light of the sunny day.

There are dainty jackets that never are worn;
There are toys and models of ships,
There are books and pictures, all faded and torn,
And marked by the finger tips
Of dimpled hands that have fallen to dust,
Yet I strive to think that the Lord is just

But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul
Sometimes, when I try to pray,
That the Reaper has spared so many flowers
And taken all mine away,
And I almost doubt that the Lord can know
That a mother's heart can love them so

They wander far in distant climes,
They perish by fire and flood,
And their hands are black with the direst crimes
That kindle the wrath of God.
Yet a mother's song has soothed them to rest,
She has lulled them to slumber upon her breast

And then I think of my children three,
My babies that never grow old,
And know they are waiting and watching for me,
In the city with streets of gold
Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years,
From sorrow and sin and war,
And I thank my God with falling tears,
For the things in the bottom drawer

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

When, some fifty years ago, gas began to be used for household illumination, it was felt that a higher civilization was at hand. Ended forever seemed the nauseous and dirty despotism of oil, the dripping extravagance of candles; ended the daily labor of filling, trimming, cleaning, ended the nightly search for the elusive snuffers or extinguisher. In its shining castle above our heads, silent, ready, obedient, invisible, dwelt the new slave of the lamp, leaping to service at a touch of the magic key.

The opening of the aqueducts, affording abundant water to every bedroom and attic in the great cities, was thought to give occasion for public rejoicing. Without, bands played, crowds marched, orators waxed eloquent upon the moral benefits of unlimited Croton, Cochituate, or Schuylkill. Within, thrifty housewives proceeded to the garret with their fragile and superseded bowls and pitchers (like the figures on a Greek vase bearing sacrificial vessels,) rejoicing that another item of laborious care was cut out of the morning's expenditure of time. What could be better than the cleanly marble slab, the polished faucets, the instant flow of water, hot or cold, the ever ready waste pipe?

Again, when a practical modern mind conceived the notion that the furnace, which had served the art-loving Greeks to cast their bronze statues, and the later generations for mechanical and scientific uses, might be made a domestic convenience, society acknowledged that it had received what Mr Swiveller would have pronounced a Boon. In process of time the "heating and ventilating stove" evolved the bulky benefactor, which, contentedly abiding in our cellars, converted those upper spaces once marked on the household charts "valuable tracts rendered uninhabitable by cold from November to May" into smiling regions of perpetual spring.

So important to the ordinary mind has seemed the introduction into our houses of gas, water, and furnace heat, so much have they added to the convenience, comfort, and healthfulness of the average dwelling, that they come to be designated specifically as "modern improvements." And now upon our pleasant satisfaction with our nineteenth century lot breaks in the united voice of the sanitary and the æsthetic reformer, joined for once hand to hand, and crying out to us to repent of our registers, our gaseliers, our basins, for the kingdom of wash-bowls and candlesticks is at hand.

"Oh, What learning is!" sighs Mistress Quickley. The lover of beauty declares that gas light is hard, crude, hideous, vulgar. The disciple of Hygeia maintains that it gives off poison, heats the air to excess, and exhausts the oxygen. "Let us go back to lamps and candles, to health and refinement," conclude they both. But is our case so bad? Let us concede that gas is not becoming but carefully chosen shades modify its hardness. And if it be common and cheap is to be vulgar, it must bear that imputation in patience, like its betters. It does heat uncomfortably at times, but that is because no one is satisfied with an amount of light which was thought enough aforetime. One burner is equivalent in illuminating power to sixteen and sometimes to twenty candles But who is content with one burner? Dr. Frankland estimates that the carbonic acid generated from the best hydrocarbon gases is, as compared with sperm candles giving the same illumination, as 2.5 to 8.3, and of heat as 19 to 82. So that in the matter of healthfulness gas appears to have the best of the argument. And as the products of combustion may easily be carried off by the nearest flue, it certainly seems the part of wisdom to set the immense convenience of gas above all its small defects, and declare that neither mistress nor maid in this busy time ought to be subjected to the old tyranny of the lamp filler, nor the family purse depleted by the pretty but untidy extravagance of candles.

As for the set basins, one may turn a deaf ear to the plea that a beautiful wash stand, with its apparatus of Japanese or English china, in graceful shapes and rich colors, is a more pleasing object than the useful marble shelf and bowl. Economy, both of money and space, and convenience, that weightiest argument, favor the homely utility. But it cannot be denied that our system of water supply and discharge is often most defective and unwholesome. The *non sequitur* is, however, that it must be abandoned. Nothing so good in conception should be given up because it has defects in execution. Let every householder resolve that all other expenses shall be limited, if need be, to the barest necessity, but that the plumbing shall be made perfect, and we shall have the luxury of water in every room, with no evil consequences. There are experts whose judgment is final; there are plumbers competent to the task.

As for our friend the furnace, he will do as he is done by. Fed with great draughts of fresh frosty air, the fresh air will pour up, no longer frosty. Allowed only the damp foulness of the cellar, a heated foulness only will our suffering lungs receive. But with proper cold air connections and proper ventilation, there is no doubt that the even temperature of a furnace-heated house is far less injurious in this climate of extremes than the unequally distributed warmth of open grates.

A blazing fire-place is the best of good company. Every woman who can afford it may well rejoice in its cheerful glow. Tinted candles and the soft flame of the beautiful modern lamps make an ugly room seem refined. A graceful wash stand, with its shining furniture and dainty embroidered napery, is a pretty possession. But, in the name of common sense, let us not sacrifice to these things simply because they are a toy of the time, nor be dragooned into joining the fashionable sneer when at heart we believe in our modern improvements.—*Harpers Bazar.*

A politician gave this advice to his son-in-law, who was nominated for office. "Lean a little toward everything and commit yourself to nothing. Be round; be perfectly round, like a bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in you."

THE SOUTH AND THE YANKEES.—The impression still obtains that the Southern people cherish such a deadly hatred to Yankees that they will neither smell, taste, touch nor handle anything contaminated by Yankee hands. This is a most egregious error. The Southern people love the Yankee, and they show this affection in a thousand different ways. When they retire at night they unbutton Yankee buttons to Yankee-made coats, waistcoats, pantaloons, shirts and drawers. They pull off Yankee boots with Yankee bootjacks, and divest their feet of Yankee socks. They march to Yankee bedsteads, turn down Yankee coverlets, Yankee blankets, prostrate themselves on Yankee mattresses and lay their heads upon Yankee pillows. The bedbugs are the only things not made by Yankee hands and imported from the land of the Yankees. On rising in the morning we tread Yankee carpets, stumble over Yankee chairs and sofas, build a fire with Yankee coal taken from Yankee scuttles, in Yankee grates, catch the ashes in Yankee pans, and use Yankee pokers, Yankee shovels and tongs. We repair to Yankee washstands pour water from Yankee pitchers into Yankee bowls, and wash with Yankee soap, then use Yankee towels and Yankee tooth brushes. Next we march to a Yankee bureau, stand before a Yankee glass, and use Yankee combs, Yankee brushes, Yankee powder, Yankee cologne, in Yankee bottles. We sit down in a Yankee chair to a Yankee table, covered with Yankee cloth, Yankee knives and forks, Yankee dishes, and feed upon Yankee food. We call for Yankee tooth picks, seize Yankee hats from Yankee racks, turn the key to a Yankee lock, open a Yankee door, enter a Yankee buggy, seize the Yankee reins to a Yankee harness and repair to our places of business, and spend the day in trading on Yankee industry. The South is rich in resources, but our people are so fond of the Yankee, that they lavish their wealth upon Yankee enterprise.—*Memphis Appeal (Dem.)*

THE REVISION OF SUNFLOWERS.—That the sunflower follows the sun in its westward journey is well known, but when does it turn its face back again to the east to greet the morning sun? Mr. C. A. White, of Washington, in a letter to *Nature*, relates an incident which throws some light upon the subject. One evening, he says, during a short stay at a village in Colorado, in the summer of 1881, I took a walk along the banks of a long irrigating ditch just as the sun was setting The wild variety of *Helianthus annus*, Lin. (*H. lenticularis*, Douglass) grew abundantly there, and I observed that the broad faces of all the flowers were, as is usual in the clear sunset, turned to the west. Returning by the same path less than an hour afterward, and immediately after the daylight was gone, I found, to my surprise, that much the greater part of those flowers had already turned their faces full to the east in anticipation, as it were, of the sun's rising. They had in that short time retraced the semicircle, in the traversing of which with the sun they had spent the whole day. Both the day and night were cloudless, and apparently no unusual conditions existed that might have exceptionally affected the movements of the flowers.

I doubt not, adds Mr. White, that many persons like myself have supposed that sunflowers remain all night with their faces to the west, as they are when the sunlight leaves them, and until they are constrained by the light of the rising sun, to turn to the east again It is not my purpose to offer any explanation of the cause of the phenomenon here recorded, but it seems to me improbable that it could have been an exceptional instance, and I only regret that no opportunity has since occurred to me to repeat the observation.

VOTE FOR WOMEN SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—It is discreditable to the people of Philadelphia that so few women have been presented for School Directors. Last year several were nominated and elected, and this year there are half a dozen or more in the field, and in every instance they have been nominated as candidates without seeking the position.

There should be one or more intelligent, public spirited and faithful women in every school board of the city. Girls are to be educated as well as boys, and the only way to make good women is the way to make good men—that is by proper education when the twig is to be moulded for the tree.

Too many of our school boards are composed of a majority of men who seek the position as a stepping stone to political promotion, and they use the schools to advance their selfish aims. Many of them are ignorant and wholly incompetent, and the very best method to break up that vicious system is to put sensible, philanthropic women in every board They can have no motive to assume the duties except to benefit the cause of popular education, and we hope that the day is not distant when the women School Directors in this city will equal the men in numbers.

In every case where a philanthropic woman is presented for School Director, she should receive the cordial support of all intelligent voters, regardless of party. Our free schools have everything to gain and nothing to lose by women in the school boards. Give the women a chance. —*Philadelphia Times.*

It was at the hour of morning prayer in the girls' school at Hamilton, Mo., and the pupils were performing their devotions with becoming reverence, when one of them, in the act of seating herself after the singing of a hymn, missed her chair and came down upon the floor with what the Missouri papers would call a sickening thud. The other girls with extraordinary self-control refrained from laughing, the teacher did not observe the catastrophe, the unfortunate one in her confusion and embarrassment remained upon the floor, and the exercises might have been concluded without interruption except for one of those extraordinary and malicious coincidences which are forever upsetting every calculation. The teacher arose and giving out the first lesson of morning prayer read from the fifth chapter of Amos as follows: "The virgin of Israel has fallen; and shall rise no more, she is forsaken upon the land, there is none to raise her up." This was too much. A long-suppressed titter pervaded the school room, the teacher looked up, and the devotional exercises closed forthwith.

California has one artist, Toby Rosenthal, in whom it thoroughly believes, and whose work it never seems to tire of describing. For several years he has been at work in Germany on a large picture illustrating that passage in Scott's "Marmion" which describes the horrible punishment of a Benedictine nun. It is related by the poet that she escaped from a nunnery, followed a knight to the field, was recaptured, and condemned to be built into the solid wall of a vault. The scene which Rosenthal has painted is recklessly praised by a correspondent, who tells a rather ridiculous story of Rosenthal having spent weeks in dark vaults, to the great danger of his health, in making studies, and of his searching all over Germany for the only cresset in existence such as is mentioned by Scott. The picture is on exhibition in Berlin.

HOW MONTREAL GIRLS DRESS.

To a New Yorker, who has heard the beauties of Baltimore, Brooklyn and Murray Hill girls rated beyond comparison, the Montreal girls and those from the other Canadian cities prove as interesting as anything where each object he looked at was novel. No woman would dare go into the street painted so much or with such a pronounced red as superabundant health and spirits has dyed every pair of girlish cheeks. It was not likely that any drug could produce the flash and sparkle one sees in every pair of girlish eyes, for the young women here get the charms they boast of by skating side by side with their brothers, racing on snowshoes with the men, tobogganing wherever tobogganing can be practiced, walking like Indians, and running like deer. A group of them is of as many bright colors as a bunch of garden flowers, and one gets the impression that they dress loudly, but this comes of the habit they have of tying a bright-colored worsted comforter over their heads and around their necks whenever they go out of doors in cold weather. Yesterday at the snowshoe race, the tobogganing hills and in the sleighs, the women from the United States shivered under their sealskin sacques, while the Montreal girls stood knee deep in snow, sat on the snowbanks, or stood on the hilltops half hours at a stretch.

"I must tell you how these girls dress," said a New York woman to her husband. "First they start with flannel from head to foot—and such flannel! Why, it's an eighth of an inch thick. Then they go on like other women, expect that they put on more skirts, and usually a quilted one that's as warm as a wood fire. Then they put on a dress, and over that a chamois jacket that fits like a shoe in the mud. Then they put ribbed woollen stockings over their stockings, and arctics over their shoes. They don't care any more about the looks of their feet than the St. Louis women do. Then they put on knit wristlets, then gloves, then a fir or cloth dolman, then a fur cap and finally a coil of worsted comforters When they are dressed, if they are hurled at a speed of a mile a minute from a tobaggan, they are unhurt. If they fall through the ice, they are not wet. If the thermometer drops to fifteen below, they read of it next day and wish they had known it at the time."

COLONEL YELL'S ELECTIONEERING.—In 1835 Colonel Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, became a candidate for Congress. He had a competitor at the beginning of the canvass, but soon scared him off the track. Here hangs a tale, and I must tell it. The two were to dine together on a certain day, and came across some men who were shooting for beef. Colonel Yell asked them if they would allow him to take part in what he called their "game." On receiving their assent, he alighted, made several shots, and won several quarters of beef. He then inquired "Who are the poorest families in the neighborhood?" On being informed he sent them all the beef he had won with his compliments.

Mounting their horses they soon arrived at a camp meeting on the wayside. There they tarried several hours. When the competitor thought it was about time to be moving on he searched all over the camp ground for Colonel Yell, but could not find him. At length he went up near the altar and there stood Colonel Yell, singing at the top of his voice "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord." The reader can imagine his surprise. With some difficulty he succeeded in getting Colonel Yell out from amongst the brethren, took him to one side and said: "I'm off." "Off where?" asked Colonel Yell. "Off the track," responded he. "I see it is perfectly useless to run against a man who on the same day can shoot for beef with the ungodly and sing over the mourners at a camp meeting."

Colonel Yell was elected, and re-elected in 1837, serving until the 4th of March, 1839. In 1840 he was elected Governor of the State for four years. In 1845 he was again returned to Congress, but resigned in 1846 to serve in the Mexican war. He was mustered into the service as colonel of the First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was killed on a gallant charge upon the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

LAUNDRIES OF THE SEINE.—Women kneel in the boats on the banks of the Seine, pounding their linen with the wooden battoir, scrubbing it with a stiff brush on a rigid board, while they sing as merrily as larks, and reply to the banter of the passing bargee and canotier. They turn wringing machines and do all the hard labor while the men are busy ironing. The man in the blue cotton trousers and snowy-white shirt, with the scarlet girdle around his waist can iron as well as any Chinaman. He can boast of having among his colleagues men who can goffer a frill, or "bring up" the pattern of lace better than any emigrant from the Celestial Empire. The irons, flat and box, are pushed deftly to and fro over the white linen, which has been starched, and the man who wields them has a bit of wax in his pocket like the chalk of a billiard player, which he passes over the hot iron, when he comes to the front, the collar or the wristbands. He learned the rudiments of his art, when a soldier in the barracks, he was compelled to do his own washing and ironing. He works by the piece, earning his living, and glowering angrily when his profits are menaced by the threat of introducing the mangle, as yet almost unknown on this side of the Channel. The blanchisseur goes into Paris on Monday morning with the clean linen, and the ironers, who have been working over time on Sunday and on the two preceeding days, take a rest. They may be found on Monday at one or other of the concerts at Pout du Jour, enjoying themselves as best they can with the firm intention of not resuming their occupations until Wednesday. Sometimes their employers cannot secure their services until Friday, but as a general rule they prefer to wait, for they are ungallant enough to maintain that it is far better and more profitable to employ men than women.

BEER AND RAILWAY BUILDING.—The consumption of beer in the camps of the railway builders is enormous. At Bismarck I saw an entire freight train of thirty cars laden with bottled beer from a Chicago brewery bound for the town nearest the end of the track. The chief engineer of the constructing force said that an average of one bottle for every tie laid was consumed, and that the tie and the beer cost the same—fifty cents. Thus the workmen pay as much for their drink as the company for one of the important elements of railway construction. —*The Century.*

A boy in his 14th year, with a girlish face and lisp, was found straying about the streets of Providence at 1 o'clock in the morning, and taken to a police station, where a search revealed on his person a big pistol, a gimlet, a pair of scissors, a tallow candle, a *Police Gazette*, and some novels with such titles as "The Wharf Rat's Revenge" and "Cannonneer Ben; or, the Pirate's Last Shot." His intention was to commit a few ordinary robberies at home, and then start out for greater achievements in the far West.

VULGAR HABITS.—Asking questions, private and personal, is one vulgar habit, and telling your own business which no one wants to hear, is another. Asking the cost of a present that has been made to you, loud talking in public, hard staring at the table, insolent disrespect to husband, wife, sister or brother; showing temper in trifles and making scenes in public, showing an embarrassing amount of fondness and making love in public, covert sneers of which people can seen the animus if they do not always understand the drift; persistent egotism, which talks forever of itself, only itself, and cannot even feign the most passing interest in another; detractions of friends and it may be relations—a husband telling his wife's unpleasantness, a wife complaining of her husband's faults; the bold assumption of superiority, and the servile confession of infinite unworthiness; all these are signs and evidences of vulgarity of a far worse type than that which eats fish with a steel knife, and says "you was" and "each of the men were"

In fact, true vulgarity resolves itself into that central point of evil, selfishness. The unselfish can never be really vulgar. They may be uncouth, but they cannot be more, while the best top-dressing of manner to be found in the whole world can not make the substance refined where the one foul canker of egotism and indifference to others lies at the heart of things.

WATER PROOF BRICKS—Waterproofing for bricks is a process which has been brought forward with various claims of superior adaptation as compared with ordinary bricks; and these claims have lately been subjected to investigations of a practical nature. In order to ascertain what amount of water the bricks would absorb in their natural condition, two bricks of the same kind as those which were treated with the water-proofing were immersed in water, and at the end of an hour one brick had already absorbed nine and seven-tenths per cent. of its weight of water, and the other ten per cent., this was all that the bricks would absorb, as their weight did not increase after several hours immersion. To ascertain the effect of freezing on the saturated bricks, one of them was exposed for a few hours, to a temperature somewhat below the freezing point of water, and the freezing of the water in the brick burst a piece of some three or four square inches in area, and about one-half an inch thick at its thickest part, out of the face of the brick.

The old proverb says that every burden we have to carry offers two handles—the one smooth and easy to grasp, the other rough and hard to hold. One man goes through life taking things by the rough handle, and he has a hard time all the way. He draws in a tight harness, and it chafes wherever it touches him. He carries a heavy load, and he finds it not worth keeping when he gets it home. He spends more strength upon the fret and wear of work than upon the work itself. He is like a disorganized old mill that makes a great noise over a small grist, because it grinds itself more than it grinds the grain. Another man carries the same weight, does the same work, and finds it easy, because he takes everything by the smooth handle. And so it comes to pass that one man sighs and weeps, and another man whistles and sings, on the same road.

A Boston preacher says that nothing gives such a complete index to the character of a man as the substance he spreads upon the icy sidewalk in front of his house. He who uses sifted ashes is a strict utilitarian, precise and hard in his ideas, without much sentiment, and prone to look to the end to be gained without much thought of the gracefulness or beauty of the means employed. He who takes ashes, half-burned coal, and incombustible slag out of his grate, and pitches the whole promiscuously over his sidewalk, is a man who really cares nothing for the safety of other people's limbs. He who covers the slippery places with sawdust, which seems to afford a footing, is cynical and malevolent He who strews the glassy pave with sand so judiciously heated that it sticks to the ice without melting is refined and nice in his tastes, sympathetic in his disposition, and bulging with philanthropy.

Real estate in Jerusalem is evidently by no means stagnant, since the American Consul in that city reports the issue of permits for building sixty-five new houses and for adding to sixty-three others. Houses of modern style are fashionable in the suburbs, and there is a rise in rents. Not only has the population of Jerusalem increased during the year, but that of Jaffa and Hebron, the chief gain being an influx of Russian Jews, fleeing from persecution. "Judea for the Jews" may soon become a rallying cry. Jaffa contains nearly 20,000 people, but the Consul regrets that most of these have not yet been educated up to the best use of the pocket handkerchief. Here would seem to be a field for missionary work.

THE PASTOR'S KINDNESS ABUSED.—One of our city pastors tells a story at his own expense. He is in the habit of allowing the choir in his church to select the hymns to be sung in public worship. Imagine his astonishment and horror, a Sunday or two ago, that there had been selected for the opening service a hymn "for a church seeking a pastor:"

"O Lord! in ways of peace return,
Nor let thy flock neglected mourn,
May our blest eyes a shepherd see,
Dear to our souls, and dear to Thee"

He did not give out that hymn. He looked for a hymn for a church seeking a new choir, but failed to find any. He thinks of writing one.—*New Haven Palladium.*

The Methodist Episcopal pastor of Birmingham, Ala., published a card in which he said. "My church is for white persons exclusively, and colored people are not invited or expected to attend." Revival meetings were being held, and negroes were attending them in considerable numbers. The excuse for their exclusion was that their presence hindered the work among white sinners. The minister's course has been strongly condemned, but the Atlanta *Methodist Advocate* defends him, declaring that "the conferences in the South need at least twenty more like him."

One of the largest coffee plantations in Brazil is the Fazenda-Santa-Catharina, 100 miles from Rio Janeiro, belonging to Baron de Monteiro. It covers an area of more than twenty square miles, contains 1,700,000 bearing trees, and employs six hundred slaves, who are subjected to the most rigid discipline, and, in fact, as much like machines as it is possible for human beings to become. They are well taken care of, however, and the Baron maintains a private hospital with a resident physician and assistants for the sick.

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 18th inst., has this bit of encouragement for the patriotic and thoughtful citizen who likes to see United States Senators faithfully discharging their duties: "Senator Fair will leave for Washington within the course of two weeks. His stay there will be brief."

ODDS AND ENDS.

A lady who lives in a flat says its too suite for anything.

The United States produces 30 per cent of the grain and 30 per cent of the meat of the world.

Ladies, remember that waste coffee and coffee grounds are excellent fertilizers for your rose and other plants.

The Washington *Republic* remarks that the American navy is safe when in dry dock, and not always then.

Stratford-on-Avon is to have a public park. The site is that upon which the celebrated Garrick Jubilee was held in 1769.

A Canadian medical journal is the authority for the assertion that acute articular rheumatism has been cured by fasting from four to eight days.

"Pay what you owe and you know what you own," was one good sound maxim in Poor Richard's Almanac. which should be remembered at every season of the year.

"Why are those things on your dress called bugle trimmings?" George wanted to know. "Oh," Emily replied, lightly, "because pa blows so over the bill."

The Kansas Legislature has a bill before it providing that the question of woman suffrage be submitted to the vote of the women themselves at the next election.

Society is the offspring of leisure; and to acquire this forms the only rational motive for accumulating wealth, notwithstanding the cant that prevails on the subject of labor.

It strikes a Colorado Springs correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* as a little singular that the man who described the place as "a paradise for invalids" was making a living by burying the invalids who died there.

A one hundred thousand dollar "cottage" on a two hundred thousand dollar lot in Newport, Rhode Island, is being built by Miss C. L. Wolfe, of New York. Love in a cottage of this description must be about the right sort of thing.

The sculptor, Clark Mills, who died in Washington lately, began life as a plasterer in Charleston, South Carolina. A bust of John C. Calhoun, for which he received a gold medal from the City Council of Charleston, was his first important work. Two of his sons are sculptors.

From experiments by Herr J. Moritz, it appears that a temperature of from ten to twenty degrees below zero may be readily produced by mixing equal quantities of alcohol and snow. The absence of any salt or acid in this freezing mixture may sometimes be a point in its favor.

Visitor from the country, who has been "doing" the sights of London, when asked what he thought of the cathedral nave said: "What! The fellow who took the shillings? I didn't know you called things so exactly by their proper names in London!"

If a man desires to express himself logically, he must not allow himself to become flurried, as was the case with an Austin man who was very much annoyed by frequent callers, and who finally exclaimed. "There is no minute in the day that I can have a quiet half hour to myself!"

Goldmark, the Viennese composer, introduced himself one day to a good-looking young lady sitting opposite to him in a railway *coupe*. "My name is Goldmark. I am the composer of the 'Queen of Sheba.'" "Ah!" replied the young lady What a remunerative position that must be."

Fuller Wenham is a very objectionable person. They were speaking in his presence of a septuagenarian millionaire. "The state of his health," said one of his nearest and dearest relations, "causes us all the gravest anxiety." "Probably," remarked Mr. Fuller Wenham. "But the state of his illness wouldn't."

Daisy (seven years old) "Papa, why do you wear glasses?" *Papa* "So that I can see better." *Daisy* "But you are not near-sighted, like Mamma." *Papa* "No. I am far-sighted." *Daisy* (thoughtfully) "You are far-sighted, Mamma is near-sighted, and—what am I? Oh! I am excited."

A friend went to see Mme. Damala (nee Bernhardt) and her husband on New Year's Day, and asked the latter what he could wish for. The ex-actor (for he will never tread the boards again) responded after reflecting for some seconds: "Wish me patience! Sarah is trying, when in a bad temper."

George II. ordered that he should be buried alongside of Queen Caroline, whom he survived twenty-three years, a side of each of the coffins to be removed, in order that the cerements might be in actual contact. About thirty-five years ago the vault was opened, and it was found that this had been done. The abstracted sides of the coffins rested against the wall.

Archæological researches have shown that the ancient Egyptians were familiar with dental processes which are commonly regarded as modern innovations. In tombs of this people Belzoni and others have found artificial teeth of ivory or wood, some of them fastened upon gold plates. Teeth of mummies filled with gold have also been found, it is stated.

A country cousin found himself seated at one of our hotel tables, probably for the first time, and the table girl, desirous of ascertaining the extent to which he preferred his steak cooked, propounded the usual question: "How do you like it? Of course there wasn't any smiling around the board when the answer was returned, with all the simplicity imaginable. "O! I like it fust rate."

"I don't believe you have the water of the right temperature. You must get a thermometer," said an Austin mother to the new colored nurse. "What am dat?" It is an instrument by which you can tell if the water is too hot or too cold." "I kin tell dat ar without any instrument. Ef de chile turns blue, den the water am too cold; and ef hit turns red, den I know dat de water am too hot."

A gentleman who had been in Chicago only three days, but who had been paying attention to a prominent Chicago belle, wanted to propose, but was afraid he would be thought too hasty. He delicately broached the subject as follows: "If I were to speak to you of marriage, after having only made your acquaintance three days ago, what would you say to it?" "Well, I should say, never put of till tomorrow that which you should have done the day before yesterday."

The third National Agricultural Convention of the American Agricultural Association will be held in Chicago this year, continuing three days. The exercises will be of great interest, and will consist of addresses and papers by leading men in agricultural and public affairs. Discussions of practical questions pertaining to agriculture will also take place. This is an organization of nearly 1,000 leading agriculturists, and the object of the society is the promotion of agriculture in all its branches and the interest of those connected therewith.

A TWENTY-FIVE CENT STORY.—Four clerks in a summer street wholesale dry goods store were lounging about after lunch one day not long ago when business was dull. They got to telling stories.

"The other day," said one, "a New York business man started from here in a hurry to the Providence depot. He was not sure of the way, and when he got to the corner of Washington street he asked a boy. The boy directed him and got ten cents for his trouble. At the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets he got stuck again, and asked another boy which way to go. The boy told him and the New York man give him ten cents also Arrived in the depot all out of breath, he asked a third boy what time the next train started for Providence. They boy told him and the man gave him five cents. What time was it?"

"Two and a half," said one of the three attentive clerks.

"A quarter past," suggested the second.

"A quarter to three!" exclaimed the third triumphantly.

"Keerect!" said the fiend who perpetrated the yarn.—*Boston Globe.*

The court at Pekin has received elephants in tribute from Burmah ever since the Ming dynasty. The other day the keeper of one of them was unable to control the animal, and it seized several individuals who have died in consequence. One man was actually torn asunder, the infuriated animal having caught his legs. In consequence of these fatal issues, the elephant had his eyes goughed out, but as it was impossible to kill him on account of the thickness of his skull and hide, a pit was dug into which he was placed with the object of starving him to death.

In the highest, holiest type of wife-love there is always a large proportion of mother-love, that kind which finds deeper pleasure in watching over, shielding, guarding, warding off trouble from him in whom is centred woman's holiest affections than in being watched over and shielded herself. To spend and be spent for him is her chief joy. To watch and nurse is woman's holiest work, not to be pampered, petted and kept from care and responsibility until she becomes the most useless thing on earth—a helpless baby in a woman's form

It is not to be doubted that men and women who are and have been exclusively devoted to one pursuit, or limited to a single line of thought, are narrower in mind and more circumscribed in powers than those who have had a broader field of vision and a larger culture. They may be able to do a single thing perhaps better than it has ever been done before, but this special excellence has been bought at a heavy expense of full, rich and rounded manhood or womanhood.

Fowls, like human beings, are liable to diseases of the throat and other disorders occasioned by want of insufficient shelter in inclement winter weather. Bronchitis is a common disease, which thus often originates. It is accompanied with a gurgling noise as if the fowl was choking. A remedy which is highly recommeneed, is to place a teaspoonful of glycerine and a few drops of nitric acid in a pint of water and place it where fowls can have access to it.

Not long since Lily, a little girl of 5 years, after saying her evening prayers, began to indulge in an original petition of her own, varying it according to her moods She was aware that she had not been particularly good on a certain day, and her evening prayers were thus supplemented "I pray the Lord to make Lily a good little girl, and if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."—*Utica Herald.*

The Rio Grande Sugar Company of New Jersey is so well satisfied with the yield of the past season's crop of cane and the quantity of sugar obtained from it, that it is determined to make the industry permanent, and has decided on a number of improvements, among which are the erection of about twenty neat tenement houses, and a stable large enough to accommodate fifty horses.

The most vigorous and healthy piety is that which is the busiest, which has difficulties to battle with, which has its hands full of good work, which has neither time nor room for evil, but aiming at great things both for God and man, promptly and summarily dismisses temptations with Nehemiah's answer, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down."

According to the *Publishers' Circular* the number of religious works which saw the light last year in England was 789, while the number of novels was only 420. After this, remarks the London *Truth*, we shall, perhaps, hear less about "the pernicious tendencies of modern literature," a very favorite topic with sundry journals.

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